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FIRST EDITION.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE

For President and Vice President.

Senate and House of Representatives in Joint Convention.

Counting of the Votes of States.

Disagreement as to Objections Raised, and Three Votes of Georgia for Greeley Excluded—Votes of Louisiana and Arkansas Also Not Counted.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1873.

The proceedings of the Joint Convention for the formal counting of the Electoral vote have been exceedingly tedious and protracted. The substantial result of an eight hours' session in convention and in separate bodies is the official counting of all the Electoral votes of all the States, except three from Georgia, which were cast for Horace Greeley, and all those from Arkansas and Louisiana. Except in the case of Louisiana, the votes were rejected because of failure of the two Houses to agree, the Senate voting to count those from Georgia and the House to exclude them; while in the case of Arkansas the action was precisely opposite. Under the standing rules of both Houses a division throws out the vote. Seven objections, presenting every phase of the dispute as to the Electoral vote of Louisiana, were presented, but no discussion could be had on any, and the Senate by a single resolution decided to reject the vote of the State. The House reached the same result with only one call of the roll, on which the Democrats nearly all voted for the admission of the vote cast by the Warmouth Electors. A proposition to receive the Bovee certificates of the Grant and Wilson Electors was lost by an almost unanimous *viva voce* vote. Arkansas loses its Electoral vote on the ground of informality in the returns, no certificates by the Governor accompanying the record of their action, though both Houses excused a precisely similar defect in the case of Texas, and admitted her vote. None of the precedents established to-day can be regarded as of very great importance, since on the most suggestive question, the propriety and legality of voting for a deceased candidate, the two Houses took precisely opposite action, one voting to receive and the other to reject. The whole proceedings have, however, sharply called attention to the defects of the Electoral system and perceptibly increased the number of believers in the Presidential election by popular ballot. The usual crowd which always visits the Capitol on state occasions was present in force at the opening of proceedings, but long before they were ended had entirely disappeared, leaving the galleries almost deserted. Members amused themselves during the weary roll calls in smoking cigars in the hall and throwing paper wads at each other. Several members of the Cabinet and prominent citizens were on the floor during the proceedings, but neither Gen. Butler nor Senator Wilson were seen in the hall after the first meeting of the Convention.

By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, February 12.—This being the day when the ceremony of counting the Presidential Electoral votes takes place in the House, the galleries, in spite of the rain, which has been falling all morning, were crowded.

On motion of Mr. Dawes, a message was sent to the Senate that the House was prepared to receive that body to proceed with the counting of the Electoral votes for President and Vice President.

THE JOINT CONVENTION.

At one o'clock the Doorkeeper announced the arrival of the Senate. The Speaker and members of the House immediately stood up and remained standing while the members of the Senate, preceded by their Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms, filed down the main aisle two by two and took seats assigned them in the southeastern section of the hall. Mr. Colfax, Vice President, took the chair of the Speaker, who occupied a seat to the left of the Vice President, and Senator Sherman and Representatives Dawes and Beck, who had been appointed tellers, took their places at the Clerk's desk.

The Vice President called the Joint Convention to order, stating that the Senate and House of Representatives, having met, under the provisions of the Constitution, for the purpose of opening, determining and declaring the vote for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States for the term of four years, commencing on the 4th of March next, and that it being his duty, in the presence of both Houses thus convened, to open the votes, he would now proceed to discharge that duty. He then broke open a sealed packet containing the certificate of the Governor of the State of Maine as to the persons chosen as Electors of that State, together with the certificate of the Electors, and admitted the same to the tellers.

Senator Sherman thereupon read the certificate of the Electors, showing that the votes of that State were given for U. S. Grant for President, and Henry Wilson for Vice President. The same formality was gone through with in the case of the State of New Hampshire, and then it was ordered that instead of reading the certificates in full the tellers should simply announce the result of the vote in each State, unless the reading of the certificate should be specially called for, and that course was observed throughout the proceedings.

The first variation in the uniformity of the count was when the State of Maryland was reached. Mr. Beck read the certificate from that State, showing that its eight votes had been cast for Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, as President, and for B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, as Vice President.

The next deviation was in the case of Georgia, and Mr. Beck having examined the certificate announced that the eleven votes of that State for President had been given as follows: B. G. Brown, of Missouri, six; Horace Greeley, of New York, three; Charles J. Jenkins, of Georgia, two; and the eleven votes for Vice President as follows: B. G. Brown, of Missouri, five; Alfred H. Colquitt, of Georgia, five; N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, one. The one vote for Vice President which General Banks received from the State of Georgia caused some laughter at the expense of that gentleman. Then Mr. Hoar arose and made the point that the votes cast for Horace Greeley could not be counted, because said Horace Greeley was dead at the time such Electors assembled and cast their votes, and therefore was not a person within the meaning of the Constitution, this being an historical fact of which the two Houses might properly take notice.

The Vice President read the rule, which requires that in case of any question arising in the vote that the two Houses shall separate and vote upon the point.

At the suggestion of Senator Conkling, Mr. Hoar's objection was withheld temporarily, as it was likely that other questions would arise and might be all disposed of at the same time.

The certificate from the State of Mississippi having been read, Senator Trumbull objected to its being counted, on the ground that the certificate of Electors failed to state that they had voted by ballot.

Mr. Potter further objected to one of the votes of Mississippi on the ground that one Elector having been substituted for another, who was absent, such substitution was not certified to by the Governor; and also because the Secretary of State certified nothing of his own knowledge, but only from information.

The various objections having been reduced to writing the Senate withdrew in order to pass upon them, and the House thereupon was called to order by the Speaker.

ACTION BY THE HOUSE.

Mr. Hoar then offered a resolution that the votes reported by the teller as having been cast by the electors of the State of Georgia for Horace Greeley as President of the United States ought not, in the judgment of the House, be counted, said Horace Greeley having died before such votes were cast.

Mr. Banks made a point of order that the House had no power to decide on the justice of eligibility.

The Speaker remarked that that was a question for the House to determine under the resolution, not a point of order within the purview of the chair.

A vote was taken without debate by yeas and nays and amid much excitement, particularly as it became evident that the vote was a close one and as the difficulty presented itself of having the Senate and House take opposite sides of the question. The vote resulted, however, in the adoption of the resolution by yeas 102, nays 78. Many Republicans voted against the resolution and many Democrats for it.

Mr. Kerr then offered a resolution that the votes cast for Horace Greeley should be counted as blank votes.

The Speaker declined to entertain the resolution, on the ground that the House had already disposed of the question, and was now engaged in voting on other questions raised in the joint convention of both Houses. He stated that the question now before the House was on the objection raised by Senator Trumbull to counting the votes of the State of Mississippi.

Mr. Dawes offered a resolution that, in the judgment of the House, the eight votes reported by the tellers as cast by the Electors of the State of Mississippi ought to be counted. The resolution was adopted—101 to 83.

The question then arose on the objection made by Mr. Potter, that one of the votes of Mississippi should not be counted, because that vote had not been cast by Morgan, regular Elector, but by Spellman, who was appointed as a substitute, such appointment not having been duly certified by the Governor.

Mr. Potter offered a resolution in accordance with his objection.

Mr. Banks offered a substitute for it, declaring that the Electors of the State of Mississippi, having been appointed in the manner directed by the Legislature of that State, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, were the legal Electors of that State, and that the vote as cast by them should be counted.

The substitute was agreed to and then a message was sent to the Senate that the House had acted on the questions submitted by the Joint Convention of the two Houses.

The House then took a recess for a quarter of an hour.

ACTION OF THE SENATE.

The Vice President submitted for the decision of the Senate the objection raised in Joint Convention by Mr. Hoar to the counting of the three electoral votes of Georgia, cast for Horace Greeley, upon the ground that the votes could not be properly cast for a person who was dead. The Vice President stated that under the rule the question must be decided without debate.

Mr. Edmunds offered the following:

Resolved, That the Electoral vote of Georgia, cast for Horace Greeley be not counted.

Mr. Thurman moved to amend by striking out the word "not."

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the yeas and nays were ordered and the vote was, yeas 47, nays 18, so the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Conkling moved to add to the resolution so as to make it read as amended, "*Resolved*, That the Electoral votes of Georgia, cast for Horace Greeley, be counted," the function of the Joint Convention being ministerial merely, and this question being independent of the question of the effect of votes or of the count.

At the suggestion of Mr. Morton, Mr. Conkling substituted the words "the two Houses" for term "joint convention," and at the suggestion of Mr. Sherman he amended his amendment so as to make it read "the functions of the two Houses in counting the votes being ministerial, etc."

Mr. Bayard raised the point of order that Mr. Conkling's amendment was merely a recital of a legal proposition and not properly an amendment at all, because it did not change or affect in any way the substance of the original resolution.

The Senate sustained the point of order and rejected the amendment by a vote of 32 to 30.

Mr. Conkling moved to amend the resolution so as to read, "*Resolved*, That the functions of the two Houses in respect to the count of votes being ministerial and independent of the question or effect of the votes, the Electoral vote of Georgia, cast for Horace Greeley, be counted."

Mr. Bayard made the same point of order as before, and also that this amendment was not in order, having already being voted upon in substance.

The amendment was rejected by a vote 33 to 28.

The resolution that the votes of Georgia, cast for Greeley, be counted was then agreed to. Yeas, 44; nays 19.

The Vice President then submitted the objection raised in the Joint Convention by Mr. Trumbull to the counting of the votes of Mississippi, upon the ground that it did not appear from the certificates of election that they had voted by ballot.

Mr. Trumbull withdrew his objection and submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Electoral vote of the State of Mississippi be counted.

The Vice President submitted the objection raised by Mr. Potter, of New York, in Joint Convention, to the counting of the vote of Spellman, an Elector appointed to fill a vacancy, on the ground that his certificate was not signed by the Governor.

Mr. Hamlin offered a resolution to count the vote of Spellman, which was agreed to.

Mr. Trumbull's resolution to count the vote of Mississippi was then agreed to.

A message was sent to the House announcing the action of the Senate on these objections and its readiness to resume the conference.

A message was received announcing the action of the House.

JOINT CONVENTION RE-ASSEMBLES.

At 3:30 o'clock the Senate again proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives.

The Senate again came into the hall of the House in the same order as before and the session of the Joint Convention was resumed, under the chairmanship of the Vice President.

The Vice President stated the result of the action of the two Houses on the three questions that had been raised, showing non-concurrence between the two Houses in the case of Georgia, and stated that under the twenty-second joint rule the vote of that State could not be counted. The rule provides that no vote objected to shall be counted except by a concurrent vote of the two Houses. There having been a concurrence of the two Houses in regard to the question of Mississippi, the votes of that State were counted.

The tellers then proceeded with the formal business of stating the results of the Electoral votes. That of the State of Kentucky was stated by Mr. Beck as being for Thomas A. Hendricks eight votes, B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, four votes. Senator Morton made the point of order that two of the votes of the Electors of Georgia having been cast for a citizen of that State for President, and five for another citizen of that State for Vice President, such votes should not be counted, the Constitution requiring that the President and Vice President shall not be citizens of the same State.

The Vice President overruled the point of order as not having been made in time. The same point, however, was made by Senator Carpenter in regard to the State of Missouri, it appearing that some votes were cast for B. Gratz Brown for President and some for him as Vice President. The point was, however, withdrawn, in view of the sentence in the certificate to the effect that none of the Electors who had voted for B. Gratz Brown as President had voted for him as Vice President.

The certificate of the Electors of the State of Texas having been read by Mr. Dawes, Senator Trumbull objected to the vote being received, because there was no certificate by the executive authority of that State that the persons who voted for President and Vice President had been appointed Electors.

Mr. Dickey also objected, because it appeared that there was not a legal majority of Electors, only four of the original Electors having been present, and had undertaken to fill the places of four who were absent.

THE SENATE AGAIN WITHDRAWS.

These two objections having been made, the Senate again, at 4:20 P. M., withdrew to its chamber, in order that both Houses might pass separately upon the objections.

ACTION BY THE HOUSE.

In reference to the objection made by Senator Trumbull, the House adopted a resolution, offered by Mr. Dawes, that the vote of Texas should be counted as reported by the tellers, and in reference to the objection made by Mr. Dickey, the House adopted a resolution that a quorum is an arbitrary number, which each State has a right to establish for itself, and that as it does not appear that the choice of Electors was in conflict with the law of that State as to a quorum for the transaction of business, the vote of Texas should be counted.

ACTION OF THE SENATE.

At 3:30 P. M. the Senate returned to its chamber and the Vice President submitted the objection made by Mr. Dickey in the Joint Convention to the counting of the Electoral votes of Texas on the ground that less than a quorum of Electors had filled four vacancies caused by the absence of the persons elected.

Mr. Conkling moved to overrule the objection. Agreed to.

The Vice President submitted the objection raised in Joint Convention by Mr. Trumbull as to the counting of the vote of Texas upon the ground that the certificates of the election as Electors was not signed by the Governor of the State.

Mr. Conkling offered the following:

Resolved, That the electoral vote of the State of Texas be counted, notwithstanding the foregoing objection.

Mr. Trumbull offered the following as a substitute for Mr. Conkling's resolution:

Resolved, That no list of names of persons assuming to cast the vote of the State of Texas for President and Vice President having been made, certified and delivered to said persons by executive authority of said State, nor attached to the list of votes cast, the vote of the said State cannot be counted.

Mr. Conkling raised the point of order that the point was not in order because it partook of the nature of an argument.

The Senate overruled the objection by a vote of 31 to 15.

Mr. Trumbull's amendment was then rejected—yeas 24, nays 34, and the original resolution agreed to.

JOINT SESSION RESUMED.

After an interval extending to ten minutes after five o'clock the Senate again returned to the hall of the House. The Vice President took the chair and the session of the Joint Convention was resumed.

The Vice President stated the fact that the objections to the vote of Texas had been overruled by each House and directed that the vote should be counted.

The examining and stating the result of Electoral certificates was resumed.

The Vice President, in presenting the certificates from Arkansas, stated that a copy had been received by him on the 11th of December, and one by the Secretary of State on the second of January, 1873, and that on the 4th or 5th of February, a person claiming to be a messenger from the State of Arkansas, but without commission as such, presented to him a sealed paper, which when opened purported to be the certificate of those Electors, but which was wholly informal and was so treated by him.

Senator Rice objected to the vote of that State being counted, but deferred offering objection in writing until after the certificates from Louisiana were presented.

The Vice President then handed to the tellers a certificate from the State of Louisiana, which had been reserved till the last, and Mr. Dawes proceeded to read it in full. This certificate gave the eight votes of Louisiana to U. S. Grant, for President, and Henry Wilson, for Vice President.

The Vice President then handed to the tellers another certificate from the State of Louisiana, signed by eight other persons, claiming to be Electors of the State, and giving the Electoral vote for Vice President to B. Gratz Brown, the votes for President having been blank. The latter paper was accompanied by certificates from the Governor of Louisiana that the eight persons who had signed it had been duly elected as Electors for President and Vice President. The Registrar's certificate states that the eight Electors who voted for B. Gratz Brown for Vice President, had in the popular vote received over 66,000 votes, while the other eight Electors had received only 58,000 votes.

Senator West objected to the certificate of the last set of Electors, on the ground that such certificate was not made in pursuance of law.

Mr. Sheldon also objected to the same certificate, because the Governor's certificate was not signed by the person who was at the time Secretary of State for the State of Louisiana, and for the further reason that at the time such certificate was executed there had not been made any count, canvass or return of votes cast by the people of Louisiana.

Mr. Potter objected to the certificates of the first set of Electors for the reason that there was no certificate from the executive authority of the State, as required by act of Congress of 1792, that the persons who cast such vote were appointed Electors, but that on the contrary there was a certificate by the Governor that the persons who voted for B. Gratz Brown as Vice President had been duly elected Electors of the State.

Mr. Stevenson objected to counting any vote from the State of Louisiana, because it did not satisfactorily appear that any Electors were elected according to law.

Senator Carpenter also objected to counting any of the votes of Louisiana, because there was no proper return of the votes cast by the Electors of that State, and because there is no State government in that State republican in form, and because no canvass of the votes cast in that State has been made.

Senator Trumbull objected to the first certificate certifying the election of Grant and Wilson, because Bovee, who signed the Electors' certificate, was not at the time Secretary of State nor in possession of the office or seal of that position, and because that certificate was not true in fact, as proved by the admission of Bovee before the Committee of the Senate.

All objections to the vote of Louisiana having been stated, Senator Rice stated his objection to the vote of Arkansas, it being that the election returns showed that the persons certified to by the Secretary of State were not elected as Electors for President and Vice President, and because the returns read by the tellers had not been certified according to law.

The Senate at 6:15 o'clock withdrew, and for the time there was much confusion in the House, caused by an effort on the part of many members to take recess till to-morrow, and by the efforts of other members to defeat that proportion. The motion for recess was defeated—yeas 82, nays 101.

SEPARATE ACTION BY THE HOUSE.

Objection to the vote of Arkansas was then submitted to the House, and a resolution adopted by a vote of 103 to 27, on motion of Mr. Snyder, that the vote be counted for Grant and Wilson.

Mr. Garfield offered a resolution that in the judgment of the House none of the returns reported by the tellers as the Electoral votes of Louisiana should be counted.

Mr. Speer moved as a substitute that the vote of the Electors of Louisiana, certified to by Governor Warmouth, be counted.

Mr. Sheldon offered a resolution that the vote of Louisiana for Grant and Wilson be counted.

Mr. Potter called attention to the fact that the seal attached to the certificates signed by Bovee was not the seal of the State.

The Speaker ruled that that was debate, and no debate was in order.

Mr. Potter—I demand to know whether the seal of the State of Louisiana is attached to that certificate.

Speaker—The chair does not know.

Mr. Ambler—Is it not the right of the House in passing on a question, to know whether in point of fact the seal of the State Louisiana is attached to one or both of these certificates.

Speaker—But as a matter of fact the chair never saw the seal of Louisiana, and would not know it.

Mr. Ambler—Would it not be proper for the House to be informed whether the seals attached to the two papers are the same?

Speaker—The chair cannot indulge and will not permit debate on what is the true seal of Louisiana.

Mr. Ambler—Then I ask that the statement of Mr. Bovee before the committee of the Senate be read.

Mr. Storm asked that the inscriptions on the seals be read.

The Speaker directed that to be done. It appeared in fact they were not impressions from the same seal.

After some further attempts at discussion, which were repressed by the use of the Speaker's gavel, the vote was taken on Mr. Sheldon's resolution and it was rejected without division. The vote was then taken on Mr. Speer's resolution and it was rejected—yeas 60, nays 84.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Garfield's resolution, that none of the returns of the Electors of Louisiana should be counted, and it was agreed to without division.

IN THE SENATE.

At 6:20 P. M. the Senate retired to its chamber. The Vice President submitted the objection made by Mr. Rice in Joint Convention to the counting of the Electoral vote of Arkansas, upon the grounds, first, that the official returns of the election in said State, and made according to the laws of said State, show that the persons certified by the Secretary of State as elected were not elected as Presidential Electors; and second, because the returns read by the tellers are not certified to according to law.

Mr. Sherman offered the following:

Resolved, That the Electoral votes of Arkansas should be counted.

Mr. Edmunds moved to insert the word "not" after the word "should." Agreed to—yeas 28, nays 25.

The resolution so amended was agreed to—yeas 28, nays 24.

The Vice President submitted the objections raised in Joint Convention to counting the Electoral vote of Louisiana.

Mr. Carpenter offered the following:

Resolved, That the Electoral votes of the State of Louisiana be not counted.

Mr. Frelinghuysen offered the following substitute, which Mr. Carpenter accepted:

Resolved, That all objections presented having been considered, no Electoral vote purporting to be that of the State of Louisiana be counted.

Mr. Trumbull offered as a substitute a resolution with preamble reciting certain alleged facts in regard to the Presidential election in Louisiana, and alleging that the returns had been made according to law.

Mr. West interrupted the reading of the preamble by raising the point that the substitute was out of order, being in the nature of an argument.

The Vice President submitted the question to the Senate and the point of order was sustained by a vote of 29 to 21.

Mr. Trumbull then offered the remainder of his preamble and resolution, from the point at which the clerk had stopped the reading of it, as an amendment to Mr. Carpenter's resolution. [Laughter.]

Mr. Trumbull's resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the votes of Electors declared to have been elected as aforesaid by the Governor of the State are entitled to be counted. This was rejected—yeas 19, nays 35.

Mr. Carpenter's resolution was then agreed to—yeas 33, nays 16.

Mr. Morton—I wish to call attention to the fact that the Senate has decided to exclude the votes of Arkansas by reason of their wanting the Governor's certificate.

Mr. Edmunds—I object to debate.

A message was received announcing the action of the House in regard to the Electoral vote of Louisiana, and the Senate then at 7:50 again proceeded to the hall of the House.

FINAL RESULT OF THE COUNT.

The Senate again returned to the hall of the House, and the Vice President having the chair, announced the action of both Houses as to the votes of Arkansas and Louisiana, the effect of them being to exclude the votes of both States.

The general result of the count was then stated by tellers, through Senator Sherman.

The Vice President having received from the tellers an abstract of the votes, declared that Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, having received a majority of the whole number of Electoral votes for President, was duly elected President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th of March, 1873, and that Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, having received a majority of the whole number of Electoral votes for Vice President, was duly elected Vice President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th of March, 1873. There was some applause.

The Senate then made its final exit, and the House, at five minutes past eight, adjourned.

At five minutes past eight the Senate returned to its chamber. On motion of Mr. Sherman a resolution was adopted for the appointment of one on the part of the Senate, to join two members appointed by the House, to inform the President and Vice President elect of their election, and the Vice President appointed Mr. Sherman as the committee on the part of the Senate. The Senate then, at 8:10, adjourned.

VALLEY ROAD DISASTER.

Finding of the Coroner's Jury.

The Unknown Dead Man Supposed to be William Fassett—Body Unclaimed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SCRUBGRASS, PA., February 12, 1873.

The inquiry into the cause of the disaster on the Valley Road, near Rockland, has been concluded, but elicited no facts not already stated in the COMMERCIAL's dispatches. The finding of the jury is that the killed came to their deaths by the cars being thrown from the track by a broken rail, or a broken axle, according to the evidence given by the witnesses, and in the opinion of the jury the railway company should not run a crude oil train in connection with a passenger train. It is supposed that the unknown dead man is Wm. Fassett, a handkerchief with that name having been found. No one claims the body, and it will be buried by the company. Casey's friends arrived to-day, and will take his body to Lockport. The newsboy will be buried at Oil City by his friends.

CASUALTIES.

Four Young Ladies Break Through the Ice at Dayton, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, Ohio, February 12, 1873.

Four young ladies, yesterday evening, while returning from school, ventured on the ice on the Miami river. They all broke through, and also an unknown man, who attempted to rescue the ladies. They were all taken out in an insensible and half frozen condition and conveyed to their homes.

Railroad Employee Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND., February 12, 1873.

W. E. Compton, for many years in the employ of the railroads as yard master at this point, had his hand badly crushed while coupling cars here to-day.

CRIMES.

The Alleged Alliance Express Robber.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., February 12, 1873.

Tidball, the Adams Express robber of Alliance, was brought to this city to-day from Cincinnati and lodged in jail to await his trial. He will appear before the grand jury to-morrow.

A Wife Murderer Sentenced to be Hung.

ST. LOUIS, February 12.—The application for a new trial for Anton Holme, convicted about two weeks ago of murdering his wife, was refused to-day by Judge Primm of the Criminal Court, and the prisoner was sentenced to be hung on Thursday, April 3. Notice of an appeal to the Supreme Court was given.

Fatal Shooting Affray at Brainard, Minn.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., February 12.—The *Tribune* has a special from Brainard, on the Northern Pacific Railway, stating that a fatal case of shooting occurred in that place about five o'clock this afternoon. Jesse Wilson of St. Cloud, and an engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad shops named Pat Egan, while engaged at cards in a billiard saloon, quarreled, and Egan was shot in the head by Munson. Egan died almost instantly. Wilson is at large, but will undoubtedly be captured, as a number of men are in pursuit of him.

Ohio Republican State Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., February 12.—The Republican State Central Committee met to-day and decided to hold the next State Convention May 21. This day was fixed to avoid the complaints heretofore made when the Convention has been held during the session of the Legislature. The General Assembly met in caucus to-night to consider the political situation and suggest plans for conducting the next campaign. Speeches were made by Governor Noyes, Ex-Lieutenant Governor Lee and others. They all spoke in a hopeful strain, declaring that concentration of effort was all that was needed to assure the success of the Republican arms. The Credit Mobilier scandal was referred to by several members, and while it was admitted to be unfortunate for certain leaders of the Republican party all advised suspension of judgment until those now being investigated had been proved guilty of crime. If guilty, then they individually must fall, and while their friends would mourn their downfall the Republican party would go on without them. A circular issued by the State Executive Committee urging the importance of securing a majority in the Constitutional Convention was concurred in.

The Late Municipal Election in Lexington, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, February 12.—Deputy United States Marshal L. Athey arrived from Lexington to-day, with the City Collector and Democratic Inspectors of the late city election at Lexington, who were arrested on a charge of preventing negroes from voting, in violation of the provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment. The examining trial will be held before United States Commissioner Athey to-morrow.

The Southern Direct Trade Convention.

AUGUSTA, GA., February 12.—The convention in favor of the inauguration of direct trade assembled here yesterday. Five States were represented. The object is to perfect a plan for bringing European immigrants to the South, and to secure a line of steamships between some South Atlantic port and Europe. The only action taken was to memorialize the Legislature to adopt some immigration measure before adjourning.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The breaker of Greenville Colliery, near Pottsville, Pa., was burned yesterday morning, together with five hundred tons of coal. Loss $40,000.

Hugh Miller, engineer of a railroad train that collided with another at Mt. Carbon, Pa., a few days since, died yesterday.

The Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association of Milwaukee in joint session yesterday decided in favor of the claims of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company to the St. Croix land grant in preference to the North Wisconsin Railroad.

The colored people of Cincinnati last night celebrated Lincoln's birthday by a meeting and addresses.

A man named John Wheatly fell from the top of a blast furnace stack near Wheeling, yesterday, and was instantly killed.

It is stated that John W., one of the favorites and most business-like of Brigham Young's sons, now East on railroad business, has divorced two of his three wives, and will hereafter reside in Philadelphia.

General Pope has notified Governor Osborn that President Grant has ordered the removal of the troops from the Cherokee neutral lands in Kansas.

Advices from Rio de Janeiro report the yellow fever raging violently in Rio. The number of deaths averaged forty per day.

The census of Brazil, just completed, shows a population of 10,000,000, including 2,000,000 slaves and 250,000 aborigines.

Ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, died yesterday.

A bill for the removal of the seat of Capital from Lincoln, Neb., to some point in Platte, Butler, Mennick or Polk counties, has been introduced into the State Legislature of that State, and it is claimed there are a sufficient number of votes pledged to carry it.

About six inches of snow fell in New York city last night.

The new residence of John Fertig, in Titusville, was destroyed by fire at one o'clock yesterday morning. Loss on house $10,000; on furniture $5,000; insurance $12,000.

There are in the United States over one hundred and fifty kilns engaged in making crockery ware exclusively. These kilns are capable of producing at the rate of about $30,000 worth of ware each per year, making a total for the whole of nearly $4,500,000 per year.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE RUSH FOR OFFICE.

Concerning Cabinet Changes.

Massachusetts Senatorial Contest.

The President's Southern Tour.

THE FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

International Copyright Question.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1873.

Information for Office Seekers.

The President in conversation to-day stated that he did not intend to make any changes in office, on the grounds of a new administration commencing after the fourth of March. He remarked that any appointments to fill vacancies, or any changes necessary to the efficiency of the public service, would be made the same as at present. The enthusiastic and easily encouraged individuals, who have been looking to the new administration with an eye of hope, are already congregated in strong force. Various rumors and speculations have gone abroad to the effect that there will be a reorganization of the Cabinet. The President contemplates no such action, and will only fill such vacancies as may occur through resignation. Considerable pressure has been brought to bear upon him, by eager, and sometimes by self constituted representatives of different sections, to urge the selection of certain persons for Cabinet positions. It might be well to state that the President, in the appointment of such high officers, is not governed by outside influence, but acts upon what he thinks would be for the interest of the country at large as well as most suitably to him personally.

Visit of General Sheridan.

General Sheridan will extend his visit here to Saturday next. The official business which brings him to the Capital has reference to the supply of the posts in his extensive command in the far West, and also to the transfer of troops from post to post, and the relief of regiments and detachments having served out their time among the wild Indians. The General has had several interviews with General Sherman. His business with the Secretary of War has been broken in upon by the illness of that official.

Gen. Dent Relieved.

Gen. F. T. Dent, Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth Artillery, has been relieved from duty at the Executive Mansion, to take effect on the 4th of March. The General has been acting as one of the Secretaries to the President for four years. He has leave of absence till July, when he will rejoin his regiment. A portion of the command is now stationed at Fort Trumbull, Conn.

The Massachusetts Senatorship.

The Senatorial fight in Massachusetts, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Wilson, is beginning to wear a dubious look, as far as Boutwell is concerned. Ben Butler, having turned in his influence for Boutwell, seems to have raised a great commotion. Butler's enemies, and they are not few in Massachusetts, have commenced a crusade against Boutwell. The dispatches received here speak of the action of the State Senate in fixing the day after the 4th of March as an evidence of the success of the opposition. Boutwell's friends accuse Wilson of not keeping his agreement. In regard to the contemplated resignation of Boutwell, I can say that he has as yet said nothing on that subject to the President.

Taken to Erie for Interment.

The remains of Commander Shirk, of the navy, who died on the 10th, were taken from this city this morning to Erie, Pa., for interment. A large number of naval officers viewed the remains at the residence of the deceased before they were removed to the depot.

The President's Tour South.

The President has definitely determined to start on his Southern tour between the 20th and 30th of March, unless there should be a spring session of Congress. He will be accompanied by all the members of the Cabinet, save two. It is not yet decided who of these officers will be selected to make up the Presidential party. It is not thought advisable to have all the members of the government absent at the same time. It will be for this reason only that the two will be left behind.

Illness of the Secretary of War.

The condition of General Belknap, who has been quite ill with pneumonia, is somewhat improved to-day.

Claims of Snowden & Son.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs today considered the applications of Snowden & Son, of Brownsville, Pa., and others for relief and agreed to refer the matter to a sub-committee for examination and report.

The Five Per Cent. Loan.

It is understood that if the subscriptions of last week to the new five per cent. loan have not reached the amount of the proposed call to be issued on the first of March for one hundred million of sixty-twos, the call will be reduced to conform to the amount subscribed, unless the syndicate will shoulder the deficit.

International Copyright.

The Committee on Library will report unfavorably on the International Copyright bill, now pending. They have heard authors and publishers on the subject and think no advantage would result from such a law.

Gift and Lottery Circulars.

The Senate Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads will report a bill to exclude from the mails all circulars and other documents of gift and lottery concerns, unless legalized in the State from which they are sent.

Information as to Crops, &c.

There is a movement on foot to inaugurate a system of exchanges with different parts of this and other countries relating to crops and other information of value to the agricultural interests. The scheme will probably receive the attention of Congress at this session, though it is not likely that any action will be taken.

WASHINGTON, February 12, 1873.

THADDEUS STEVENS VINDICATED.

The Wilson Special Credit Mobilier Committee met this morning, and Hon. O. J. Dickey, of Pennsylvania, one of the executors of the late Thaddeus Stevens, appeared and said he had learned there had been some testimony before the committee reflecting upon Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, deceased. Witness was his law partner from 1846 to 1857. The law practice of Stevens yielded him from $8,500 to $17,500 per annum. Witness had examined the bank account of Stevens carefully from 1851 up to the time of his death and found no deposit of $80,000. There was no deposit exceeding $10,000, with a single exception, and that was the result of a mortgage he put upon some of his property in Franklin county. There was no cash deposit not the result of discount or money of clients exceeding $7,250. Stevens was the owner of a large tract of land in Pennsylvania, known as the Caledonia Furnace property, most of which he acquired prior to 1857. He also owned land in Luzerne and Wyoming counties. Witness produced an inventory of the personal estate of Mr. Stevens, amounting to $48,916, against which the executors have paid $20,000 special legacies and debts, and there is an item in litigation now of $80,000. The newspaper rumor that Stevens sold the Caledonia property for $80,000 in Union Pacific Railroad bonds was without authority. Stevens always asked $160,000 for the property before it was burned by the rebels, and the executors are now negotiating for the sale of it for $130,000. There was nothing in the books or papers of Stevens indicating that he ever held bonds or stocks of the Union Pacific Railroad. The only bonds were some Delaware, Leavenworth and Pawnee Railroad bonds, which he received from John F. Cowan for the sale of two tracts of land in Luzerne county, which land was subsequently taken back by the executors, as there was some dispute about the title. There was $14,600 realized out of the bonds, but their par value was $24,000. Witness never withheld or delayed an inventory of Stevens's personal estate for the purpose of concealing any fact which that inventory truthfully made would disclose from the knowledge of the public, and had no objection to the public knowing all about Stevens's affairs. Witness expressed his willingness to produce the papers of the deceased for the information of the committee. Stevens was worth less at the day of his death than he was in 1852.

The Wilson Committee will to-morrow examine Oakes Ames and Col. McComb, and then proceed to preparation of their report. General Dodge's presence as a witness is much desired by the committee, and measures have been taken to secure his attendance if possible.

SENATOR SUMNER'S CONDITION.

It is stated that the physician of Senator Sumner is of the opinion that if he can be induced to keep from excitement, and remain away from Congress for the remainder of the session, he will be able to enter upon his Senatorial duties at next session with much of his old vigor.

ANOTHER VETO BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has vetoed the bill entitled "An act for the relief of those suffering from the destruction of salt works near Manchester, Ky., pursuant to order of General Buell." The President says the objections made by him to the bill for the relief of J. Milton Best, and also of the East Tennessee University, apply with equal force to this bill. The destruction of the salt works was a military necessity, and he cannot consent to the doctrine that the United States are liable for all claims of property destroyed by the Union armies during the war.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 12, 1873, 7 P. M. }

PROBABILITIES.

For Southern States east of Mississippi for Thursday generally lower temperature, westerly to northerly winds, diminishing in force, and clear weather. For Middle States, brisk and high northerly to easterly winds, with rain over southern portion and snow over northern, winds backing to northerly and westerly from Lake Erie to southern New Jersey and southward to Virginia during Thursday, with clearing weather, and over New York and thence to Connecticut and northern New Jersey during Thursday evening. For New England brisk northeasterly winds, increasing to high along the coast, with snow, probably turning to rain over southern portion. From Ohio valley to Upper Lakes, fresh and brisk northwesterly to northeasterly winds and partly cloudy weather, the former shifting probably to easterly and southerly on Thursday, with increased cloudiness. For Northwest, southeasterly to southwesterly winds and cloudy and possibly threatening weather north of Iowa. Cautionary signals continue at Norfolk and Cape May and are ordered for Bath, New York, New London, Boston and Portland, Me.

HARRISBURG.

Legislature Not in Session.

Remains of the Late Governor Geary Lying in State in the Hall of the House.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, February 12, 1873.

No business was done in either House today. The Senators and Members went in a body from the Capitol to the residence of the late Governor Geary and escorted the body to the hall of the House, where it lay in state profusely decorated with crape and flowers. General Jordan and a large number of the military were present. The funeral services will take place to-morrow, at eleven o'clock.

The snow is six inches deep here.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 11, 1873.

The House, to-day adopted the Senate resolutions on the death of Governor Geary, which suspends all legislative business until after the funeral on Thursday. There was a slight disposition on the part of some to go on with the private calendar, and on the part of others to adjourn over until next week; but the better feeling prevailed, and there was a general acquiescence in the conclusion that it would look badly to go on with the work of legislation with the Governor lying, unburied, in his coffin.

The speeches in the Senate last night on the Governor's death were all very appropriate and eloquent, and delivered in good taste. Mr. Graham led off in a short but well considered address, and was followed by Mr. Wallace, whose remarks were full of feeling and exceedingly well put. Mr. Weakley, of Cumberland, who was for three years Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth under Governor Geary, paid a very grateful and graceful tribute to the memory of his friend. He gave a short sketch of his public career, and paid a high compliment to his character as a citizen and officer. Mr. Humphreys closed the speaking in an effort exceedingly creditable to both his head and heart. The speaking, all around, was unusually good, and was listened to by a large and closely attentive audience.

In the House, to-day, when the Senate resolutions were up for adoption, impressive speeches were made by Mr. Latta, of Westmoreland, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Lane and Mr Mahon. I did not hear these efforts, but I am told they were of a high order, short, but pertinent and full of genuine, unaffected feeling.

The committee chosen to make arrangements for the funeral consists of Gov. Hartranft, Speakers Anderson and Elliott, Messrs. Graham, Lemon, Weakley, Wallace and Davis of Berks, of the Senate, and Messrs. Mitchell, Lane, Mahon, Lawson and Williams of the House. Hon. Francis Jordan represents the family and friends, in their arrangements, and Adjutant General Russell has charge of all the details relative to the procession.

It has been arranged that the funeral shall take place from Dr. Robinson's Presbyterian church on Thursday, at eleven o'clock A. M.; that the body shall lie in state on Wednesday, in the chamber of the House of Representatives, from one to nine o'clock P. M.; that the religious ceremonies shall take place in the church, and that when they are over the body shall be handed over to the Knights Templar, who will then take charge of the interment and conduct the Masonic services at the grave. One regiment of military will attend from Philadelphia, and this, together with the regiment organized here, will be all for whom the State will furnish transportation. These two regiments will turn out six hundred men, and that will probably be the extent of the military demonstration. All the numerous secret organizations to which the Governor belonged will turn out largely, and there will also be quite a number of delegations of various kinds from abroad. Altogether, the procession will be a very large one, and imposing in its appearance. The body will be deposited in the cemetery on the hill which overlooks the city.

From the *post mortem* examination of the body, it would seem that there was no heart disease, as at first supposed. The various internal organs were all found sound and healthy in appearance. His death is attributed to want of vital energy. He fainted, while sitting at the table, and there was not force enough in the system to recover from it. Some have gone so far as to hint that if restoratives had been properly applied at the time, instead of concluding that he had died of heart disease, respiration and the circulation of the blood might have been restored; but this does not seem probable, and is merely the kind of wisdom which comes after the event, and is based on insufficient premises. Gov. Geary was a hard worker, when in office, and had exhausted the vigor of his frame by an untiring attention to the details of his office. Prostration necessarily followed this prolonged activity, upon his retirement from office, and nature simply succumbed to the inevitable. He was exhausted and worn out, and the machinery stopped for want of the force needed to keep it going. He was a man of strong passions, and has had a stormy life; and like many others, he has lived in a comparatively few years as much as other men with calmer lives, live in their threescore years and ten.

SPECIAL.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fort Wayne, Saginaw and Jackson Road.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., February 12, 1873.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad, was held in Jackson, Michigan, yesterday, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and dispatch other business. The President, P. B. Loomis, made a short speech on the prosperity of the road. The Treasurer's annual report shows the total earnings for the year to be $280,647 63. The total earnings for 1871, as per last report, $220,510 90. Increase $60,136 64. The election of Directors was then held, and the following gentlemen chosen: P. B. Loomis, Dwight Merriman, E. A. Webster, W. B. Thompson, W. R. Reinolds, of Jackson, Michigan; E. O. Grosvenor, Jonesville, Michigan; A. P. Edgerton, H. J. Rudisill, J. H. Bass, S. C. Evans, Fort Wayne, Indiana; C. F. Kinney, Angola, Indiana; C. A. McClellan, Waterloo, Indiana; J. F. Joy, Detroit. The newly elected Directors met at the President's office, organized and elected officers as follows: President, P. B. Loomis; Vice President, A. P. Edgerton; Secretary, Eugene Pringle; Assistant Secretary, B. S. Chapin; Treasurer, B. S. Chapin; Executive Committee, P. B. Loomis, E. A. Webster, E. O. Grosvenor, A. P. Edgerton, H. J. Rudisill.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Limiting Debates—Discussion on Suffrage and Election—Naturalization Question.

At Tuesday's session of the Constitutional Convention the following proceedings took place:

A number of petitions were presented from different parts of the State [illegible] and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

Mr. Carter (Lancaster) presented the memorial of a yearly meeting of the Society of Friends residing in the counties of Chester, Lancaster, York, Adams, Centre, Clearfield and Bedford, asking that the death penalty for crime may be changed to imprisonment at labor for a term of years, or for life.

Resolutions being in order, Mr. Broomall (Delaware) offered the following:

WHEREAS, The printer of the Convention is under contract to furnish the debates on the day after delivery, and the journal on the day after approval, and is not entitled to any compensation unless he complies strictly with his contract;

AND WHEREAS, Serious loss is likely to be entailed upon that gentleman if the Convention shall insist upon its just and legal rights; therefore,

Resolved, That unless the printing shall be at any time more than one month behind, the printer shall be allowed the contract price with an abatement of two per cent. for every day any portion of the printing is behind.

Referred to the Committee on Printing.

LIMITING DEBATES.

The resolution that no member shall speak on any one question more than twenty minutes was called up, Mr. Manton (Crawford) taking the floor and showing that by the adoption of this resolution 20 minutes to each of the 27 committees would amount to 9 hours; assuming that if each of the 133 members would consume his alloted time it would require 1,197 hours, and setting down 3 hours each day it would amount to 399 days. At this rate the term of the Convention would extend far into next year, if not until doomsday.

A large number of members took part in the discussion. Judge Woodward thought that although the longest member of this body, he had not occupied twenty minutes altogether of time on the floor. This miserable subject of woman's rights which has occupied the Convention will pass away, and more important questions will arise which will demand extended time, and he was in favor of postponing the whole subject.

Mr. Buckalew (Columbia) offered as a substitute that no member shall speak longer than twenty minutes without leave from the Convention, which was carried. The question recurring on the resolution as amended, the ayes and noes were called, and it was agreed to—ayes 86, noes 7.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Hopkins, that the Convention adjourn *sine die* March 27th, was lost.

SUFFRAGE AND ELECTION.

Mr. Dallas (Philadelphia) took the floor, the Convention being in Committee of the Whole on the first section of the report from the Committee on Suffrage, Election and Representation, arguing against the last clause, "that no naturalized citizen shall enjoy the right of an elector until one month shall have elapsed from the time he becomes a citizen." He contended that it was inconsistent, and not in harmony with the Constitution of the United States, and that it would be productive of fraud.

Mr. J. W. F. White (Allegheny) believed that there was force in the remarks of the member from Philadelphia (Mr. Dallas), and felt that the section as reported was not such as it might have been. Everybody knows that just before our elections there are great frauds perpetrated in naturalizing voters. In the hurry and excitement many men are made citizens who are not entitled to the right. But few persons would be deprived of the privilege if they were required to reside in the district two months previous to an election.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Broomall, Hunsicker, Howard, Buckalew and Gowen, the latter claiming that Pennsylvania is a State which pre-eminently should favor and encourage the settlement of foreigners within her borders. Her mines and minerals require the workingmen of the Old World for their development. He wanted nothing put in the new Constitution which would restrict the civil rights of foreigners. We want them in Pennsylvania. They are welcome, and all we ask of them is that when they do vote they will not vote more than once during the day of an election.

Mr. Dallas (Philadelphia) followed, and while speaking, a motion was made and carried that the committee rise and report progress with leave to sit on Wednesday when Mr. Dallas will conclude his speech.

CHICAGO CIVILIZATION.

SAD FATE OF A YOUNG LADY.

Attacked by Small-Pox, She is Left to Die, With No Companion But a Paralytic Mother.

[From the Chicago Tribune, 11th.]

A case of singular hardship and suffering has recently been brought to light in one of Chicago's most beautiful suburbs. A young lady, whose name is suppressed through feelings of delicacy, was supporting herself and aged mother by teaching music.

Going to the house of a pupil in this city, about noon on a day some three weeks ago, she either failed to notice or heed a small-pox warning on the building. Entering the house without knocking, as her custom was, she met a rather guadily-dressed strange lady, who remarked to her: "This is no place for you." On asking why, she was informed that there was a case of small-pox in the house.

She felt a sudden faintness, and hastily left the place. In about two weeks the dreadful malady struck her down.

Her mother, being a paralytic and never having had the disease, was afraid and unable to minister to her wants, and she was neglected by the neighbors for the same reason.

Her physician, being from the city, was not in the habit of visiting her every day, and the mother was at times so paralytic that she could not leave her chair or bed without assistance.

The young lady, thus neglected, grew rapidly worse, and one afternoon her mother, not being able to move, sitting with her back to the sick chamber, heard the death gurgle of her daughter.

She was unable to summon attendance, and sat there alone with the dead during the long night. She knew her daughter was dead, but was even unable to turn in her chair. And when the neighbors found out the state of affairs the next day, grief had made the old lady deaf.

A more distressing case could not well be conceived of, and it is a reproach to the intelligence and humanity of any neighborhood that would allow such a state of affairs to exist. Had the young lady been promptly removed to the quarantine, she would doubtless now be alive, and her aged mother would have been spared from such terrible mental suffering.

A Card from Dr. Gaut, of Mt. Pleasant.

MT. PLEASANT, PA., February 12.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In Monday's issue of an afternoon paper of your city, there is a two column sensational article in reference to the Credit Mobilier scandal. From the best information that I can gain, there is not one sentence in the whole article that is strictly truth. I shall only notice those parts of it in which I figure so conspicuously.

By reference to that composition, it will be seen that C. S. Sherick and Major Uncafer were interviewed by the reporter, and that they communicated certain information which they received from me, I giving as my authority for such intelligence the Rev. John McMillen, D. D. Let Mr. C. S. Sherick's letter answer this misrepresentation:

MT. PLEASANT, PA., February 12, 1873.

I affirm that during the conversation Dr. M. B. Gaut and I had in reference to the Credit Mobilier affair, that he (Dr. Gaut) did not give the Rev. John McMillan, D. D., or any other person as authority for any of his assertions; neither did I ask him for his authority, as I knew everything he communicated previous to our interview. Moreover, I distinctly and emphatically told the reporter that Dr. Gaut gave no one as his authority.

C. S. SCHERICK.

The readers of your paper will see at a glance at Mr. Sherick's letter how grossly I have been misrepresented. I am sorry Major Uncafer is absent from town, as I have no doubt he would give me a similar letter. But as Mr. Sherick and I were the head and front of the conversation, and Major Uncafer only a casual listener, he (Mr. Sherick) certainly has a better right to know what was said.

Respectfully, M. B. GAUT.

The Board of Health

Has been looking into the matter of adulteration of food. It appears that all the samples of cream of tartar examined were found to contain a large proportion of terra alba and also some alum and Glauber's salt. In fact, in every case examined more than half of the so-called cream of tartar was something else. The various baking powders which came under analysis were found to be comparatively pure.—*Harper's Weekly, January 18th.* If pure cream of tartar was always obtainable by families, there would be no necessity for manufacturing Baking Powders, but as investigation has shown it is next to impossible to obtain the article in its pure state, we think it is better to use a good Baking Powder than impure cream of tartar. As one of the very best articles of this class we would advise a trial of the Banner Baking Powder manufactured in this city.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—JOB PRINTER—A FIRST-CLASS Job Printer, at ASHBY & VINCENT'S, Erie, Pa.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DWELLING within a few minutes walk of the Postoffice. Must be modern and in best order. Apply at Counting Room Commercial office.

FOR RENT—LARGE ROOM, ABOUT 36 by 60, on third floor of Third National Bank Building, corner Wood street and Virgin alley. W. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

WANTED—GOVERNESS—IN A PRIVATE family near the city, a Governess or Private Teacher; must be able to teach the English branches and the Piano. Address with references, JOHNSON, Commercial office.

WANTED—TEACHER—FOR A PUBLIC School, in Leet township, adjoining the Borough of Sewickley. Apply in person at once, to Office Allegheny Insurance Company, Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, or to JOHN WAY, JR., Sewickley, Pa.

WANTED—SITUATION—IN A HARDWARE House, either to Travel or remain in the house, by a young man who is just finishing his seventh year retailing Hardware in Ohio. Can give the best of references. Address Hardware, Commercial office.

WANTED—MOULD-MAKER—A first class Glass Mould-maker, capable of making Patterns and taking charge of a Shop. To a good man liberal wages and a permanent situation will be given. Apply by letter to GILLINDER & SONS, 135 Oxford street, Philadelphia.

WANTED—10 PUDDLERS—PERMANENT places out of the city; also, Helpers; Fare paid. Farm and Garden Hands, Girls and Women for general Housework and Cooking, in city and out. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—TO STEAMBOATMEN—WE are authorized to purchase a Tow Boat. Any person having one for sale will please address us, stating size, age, power, price, and all particulars. CROFT & PHILLIPS, General Business Agents, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—LEASE, FIXTURES AND Stock of a Grocery Store doing a good business. Good reasons given for selling. Inquire at 31 Wylie avenue.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street, dealers in Machinery, have added a Machine Shop to their business, and are prepared to do all kinds of Repairing promptly and at lowest rates. tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THAT VERY DESIRABLE Store, No. 38 Fifth avenue. Inquire of ISAAC M. PENNOCK, No. 59 Fourth avenue. tf

FOR RENT—TWO WAREHOUSES NOS. 141 and 143 First avenue, near Wood street. Inquire of JOHN MOORHEAD, No. 99 Water street.

FOR RENT—FINE STOREROOM WITH Cellar, on Smithfield street, eight doors from City Hall. Inquire of W. STEINMEYER, Third National Bank.

FOR RENT—THE WAREHOUSE NO. 48 Wood street, now occupied by Messrs. Pickersgill & Co., for rent from 1st April next. Apply to SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers, Wood and Third streets.

FOR RENT—311 LIBERTY STREET—That very desirable Three-storied Warehouse, 24 by 110 feet, opposite the head of Smithfield street. Inquire on the premises, of LINDSAY, STERRIT & CO.

FOR RENT—THAT THREE-STORY Brick Warehouse, No 210 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Will enlarge and remodel to suit a good tenant desiring to Lease it for a term of years. Apply to JAMES CALDWELL, No. 120 Federal street, Allegheny city, Pa.

FOR RENT—THE THREE-STORY Brick Warehouse, No. 113 Wood street, formerly occupied by Gill and Bro., as a Wholesale Boot and Shoe House, situated five doors from Fifth avenue, in the very center of the business community. Possession given immediately. Inquire of GILL & BRO., 253 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—PATTERN WORKS—I will lease for a term of years the Venture Pattern Works, corner of Twentieth street and Mulberry alley. The Building is 36 feet front by 120 feet deep, two stories high, on a Lot 100 feet front by 120 feet deep. Engine 40 horse power. Is well adapted for Pattern Works, Planing Mill or Sash and Door Factory. For particulars call at the office of C. SNIVELY, 89 Grant street. TThs

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE AND DWELLINGS—Warehouse No. 83, next to corner of Fourth, on Liberty street, well suited for Wholesale or Retail Grocery Trade. Two new Dwellings, to be completed April 1st, on Wylie avenue extension. Large Yards, Fruit, &c. One small Brick Dwelling, on Fourth street, between Liberty and Penn. Apply to WILLIS BOOTH, No. 85 Liberty street, or at his residence, Center avenue.

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS PITTSBURGH AND CASTLE SHANNON RAILROAD CO., GENERAL OFFICE, No. 75 FOURTH AVENUE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company, will be held at this Office, on the

Third Tuesday, 18th Day of Feb'y, 1873,

Between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of Electing a President and Ten Directors to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them.

J. REAMER, Secretary and Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, January 28, 1873. TThs

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PORTABLE ENGINES, OF 2, 3 and 4 Horse Power; complete, with all attachments, at very low prices. HUTCHINSON & CO., 28 Wood street. tf

FOR SALE—SHAW & JUSTICE 100 pound Power Hammer. Can be seen working. A. J. NELLIS & CO., corner Rebecca street and Allegheny avenue, Allegheny city.

FOR SALE—THE UNIONTOWN Woolen Mill, celebrated for its make of Flannels and Blankets, for sale at a bargain. Address W. H. BAILY, Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa. 8TTh

FOR SALE BELTS, HOSE THE ONLY Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belts and Hose made in this city, are manufactured by HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street, sole Agents. Th

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND Smith No. 2 Mortiser, one second-hand Shaping Machine, Judson Governors, Machinery and Manufacturers' Supplies of all kinds. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street. tf

FOR SALE—A SALOON SITUATED IN the most central part of the city, and doing a good, steady business. Will be sold reasonable, as the owner desires to engage in other business. For terms, &c., address Box M. S. S., Commercial office.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS CHANCE—DRY Good and Trimming Store, in a good town, with first-class country trade, doing a good paying business; best stand in the place; rent very low. Stock can be reduced to suit purchaser. For full particulars address D. & T., this office.

FOR SALE—A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S Steam Pumps, suitable for every purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied. Having been largely improved, we offer them as the best and cheapest in the market. ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, corner Third avenue and Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TThs

FOR SALE OR RENT—A TWO-STORY Brick House, 8 Rooms and Cellar, one of Rooms used for Storeroom. Good Well of Water, Stable, &c., and about two Acres of Land, located on Pike street, Canonsburg. Lot extends to Railroad. Is good stand for Store. For terms apply to J. HENRY HALL, Canonsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 75 ACRES, 6 Acres of Timber, balance good Farming Land, with Dwelling House of 4 Rooms, Porch and Cellar and other Out-Buildings, and Orchard. Farm well Watered, and situate 15 miles from the city, on Beaver road. Will be sold low; if not sold soon will be for rent. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—ST. LOUIS FOUNDRY—On liberal terms, the whole or part of a Stove Foundry, Brick Buildings, Engine, Boilers, Tools, Flasks, &c. All complete except Patterns. Very central location and adapted to any kind of light work. Will take interest with practical man. Address D. E. GARRISON, 221 Olive street, St. Louis.

FOR SALE OR RENT—AT EAST LIBERTY, a large Double Frame House—each contains 8 Rooms and Hall, also Stable. It is built in the center of a one Acre Lot, nicely laid out with Shrubbery, &c. It is convenient to Station and School. This Property will be sold on easy terms. Apply to A. KINGSCHILD, 174 Grant street.

FOR SALE—WAREHOUSE—NO. 134 Wood street, fronting 21 feet on Wood street, and extending back 60 feet. Also, one Lot having a front on Virgin alley of 24 feet and extending back of same width 102 feet. Also, Warehouse No. 101 Wood street, fronting on Wood street 15 feet, and extending back 60 feet. Apply to WM. ROSEBURG, at the Bank of Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 12 Cliff street. The House is well built and handsomely finished, contains 12 Rooms, besides Bathroom, Closets, etc., and all modern improvements. Lot 48 feet front by 140 feet deep. Good Iron Fences, Stone Pavement, &c. Will be sold low and on easy terms. For further particulars inquire on the premises. Possession given immediately. J. M. KNAP. TThs

FOR SALE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY, 60 feet front on Webster st. and extending back 100 feet to Veto street, situated in the Second ward, Allegheny city, on which is erected a substantial Brick Building, 40 by 100 feet. Office and Drying House, Engine and Boiler, and all Machinery requisite for a first-class Planing Mill. This Property is well adapted either for a Flour or Spice Mill. For further particulars apply to C. B. DAVIS, No. 58 Ferry street, Pittsburgh.

NOTICES.

☞ THE WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION will meet on THURSDAY EVENING next, in Maltby's Hall, Nos. 68 and 70 Fifth avenue. The address will be delivered by Dr. DAVIDSON. Subject: "Three Things Woman Must Have."

☞ OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE—

Notice is hereby given that a MEETING of all interested in the question of

A REPEAL OR MODIFICATION OF THE PRESENT TAX LAWS AFFECTING INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS,

WILL BE HELD AT THE

IRON ASSOCIATION ROOMS,

83 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh,

On TUESDAY, February 18th, 1873,

AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

A full attendance is earnestly requested.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW CITY HALL, SMITHFIELD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, February 1, 1873.

Notice is hereby given that all owners (whether resident or non-resident) of the city of Pittsburgh, of

Drays, Carts,

Carriages,

Buggies, &c.,

To pay their Licenses at this office forthwith. All Licenses not paid on or before the

FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH, 1873,

will be placed in the hands of a Police Officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of 50 cents, and all persons neglecting to pay on or before the First Monday in May, will be subject to a penalty double the amount of the License, to be recovered before the Mayor or any Alderman of said city.

The old metal plates of last year must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or 25 cents additional will be charged on each License.

RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One-horse Vehicle	$ 7 50
Each Two-horse Vehicle	12 00
Each Four-horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Two-horse Hack	15 00
Omnibus and Timber-wheels drawn by two horses	18 00

$1 extra will be charged for each additional horse used in the above specified vehicles.

C. L. MAGEE,
CITY TREASURER.

$500 Reward!

500 Dollars Reward

Will be paid for information that will lead to the Arrest and Conviction of the Thieves and Recovery of the Goods; or

Three Hundred Dollars

For information that will lead to the Arrest of the Thieves who robbed our Store on Monday night, February 3d, of Black Guipure and Thread Laces, and fine Kid Gloves.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 FIFTH AVENUE.

DUQUESNE
Brass Works and Foundry.
S. CADMAN & SON,
Brass Founders and Manufacturers, and Steam Pipe Fitters.
AGENTS FOR COPE & MAXWELL'S
Boiler Feeders and Steam Pumps.
FITTING UP MILLS, FURNACES, REFINERIES, COKE OVENS, &c., promptly attended to.
BRASS AND BRONZE CASTINGS AND ANTI-FRICTION METALS A SPECIALTY.
Corner Duquesne Way and Sixth Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of RICHEY, FINKBINE & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent to take effect from the first day of January, 1873. A. FINKBINE retiring, having sold his interest in the business to GEO. W. GREIG. The accounts of the late firm will be settled and the business continued at the old stand, Point Saw Mills, corner of Corry and Kilbuck streets, Allegheny city, by the undersigned, who have entered into Copartnership under the firm name of RICHEY, SMITH & CO.

Orders for Boats, Barges, Flats, etc., etc., respectfully solicited. A large stock of Lumber for Building purposes always on hand or cut to order.

DAVID RICHEY.
HUNTER RICHEY.
JEHU P. SMITH.
GEO. W. GREIG.

NOTICE TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The Partnership that was only partially consummated between W. O'KEEFE and F. J. CRANK for the purpose of carrying on the Produce and Commission Business, at No. 138 Third avenue, is this day declared null and void.

F. J. CRANK.

Pittsburgh, February 12, 1873.

REMOVAL—

GEORGE T. OLIVER,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Has Removed to No. 87 GRANT STREET

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S
MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP,
Is made from the best materials, and will not waste. Sold at price of ordinary Soap. Grocers have it.
DILWORTH BROTHERS,
Pittsburgh, Wholesale Agents.

SHIRTS.
PUTNAM'S,
18 FIFTH AVENUE,
Few doors above Market street.
☞ New Bosoms and Cuffs put into Old Shirts.
TThsp

Geo. I. Whitney,
Broker and Notary Public.
Notes, Stocks and Bonds,
ALSO,
GOLD.
Represented Daily on the New York Stock Exchange.
Collections Made and Promptly Remitted for at Lowest Rates.
Notarial Business Transacted. Correspondence Solicited.
FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

Allegheny Brewery.
Spring Water
ALES.
YOUNG & BOOTH,
No. 465 REBECCA STREET,
ALLEGHENY.
On and after February 11th, will Sell their Celebrated Ale at
$6 PER BARREL.

REMOVAL!
On and After February 1st, 1873,
We will Occupy the New Warehouse
287 LIBERTY ST.,
PITTSBURGH,
Where we shall offer the Best Brands
LOUISVILLE AND VIRGINIA
Tobaccos,
AND BEST BRANDS OF
Fine Cut Chewing, Cigars, &c
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.
Our Stock is unsurpassed in Variety and Quality, and we guarantee satisfaction to all who may deal with us.
R. & W. Jenkinson,
287 LIBERTY STREET.

FOR SALE.
RARE OPPORTUNITY.
Seven Three-Story Buildings.
Frazier Bros.
Offer for sale those elegant and conveniently located new Three-story Brick Buildings, located on
Diamond Street, above Smithfield.
The lower floors are fitted for Store Rooms, and are large and well lighted. The second and third floors are now undivided, but can readily be remodeled for
DWELLINGS OR OFFICES.
The Buildings are substantial throughout, and fo BUSINESS OR PRIVATE RESIDENCES their location in the heart of the city makes them unsurpassed. They are now offered at Private Sale, and will be disposed of on moderate terms and reasonable payments.
FRAZIER BROS.,
No. 158 Pennsylvania avenue,
TThs-1p Allegheny City.

NEW BACON.
JUST OUT OF SMOKE.
S. C. Hams;
S. C. Shoulders;
Bacon Shoulders;
Rib and Clear Sides;
Dried Beef,
FOR SALE BY
F. SELLERS & CO.

FINE SHIRTS
CUT TO MEASURE
BY PERINO'S FRENCH SYSTEM.
H. J. ADAMS,
72 FIFTH AVENUE.

Arizona Diamonds
Set in Solid 14 Karat Gold,
WARRANTED.
No. 38 FIFTH AVENUE.

Ladies' Gold Watches,
NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED, ALL THE NEW STYLES AND VERY CHEAP.
A large Stock of OPERA ROYAL, OPERA, GUARD and LEONTAINE CHAINS.
ELEGANT SILVER GOODS FOR WEDDING PRESENTS, AT
Wattles & Sheafer's,
101 FIFTH AVENUE.

McCOMBS & MELDRUM,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
NO. 110 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Have for sale several Lots on Penn avenue and East Liberty; Houses and Lots in various parts of the city. Also, proprietors of Property at Duluth, Minnesota.
Parties having Properties to sell or wishing to buy would do well to call on us.
110 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Opposite Custom House.

LOST—
A LADIES' POCKETBOOK.
Either in the Western avenue Street Cars, or between the Car Station and F. H. Eaton's Store, on Fifth avenue, containing a Check on the Central Bank, dated February 10th, 1873, for $200, in favor of Mrs. F. Martin, signed W. W. Martin. All persons are hereby notified not to receive or negotiate said Check, as payment has been stopped. Finder will be rewarded if Pocketbook and contents are left at Car Station.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S
"Light of Day" Brand
STAR CANDLES.
Are of superior quality and the Standard Brand.
Sold by T. C. JENKINS, Pittsburgh.

OFFICES TO LET
In the Iron Front Building,
83 WOOD STREET.
Airy Rooms and good light. Rooms fitted with all modern improvements. Inquire of
HERRON & BATES,
Under St. Charles Hotel.

OFFICES FOR RENT—
Two Well Lighted Double Offices,
Fire-proof Vaults, situate corner of Market and Water streets. Apply to
JOHN McDEVITT,
tf No. 6 MARKET STREET.

H. H. McCORMICK....JOHN S. ROBB....CHRIS. SNIVELY.
McCORMICK, ROBB & SNIVELY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 89 Grant street, Pittsburgh, opposite Court House.

The undersigned would respectfully invite the attention of the Trade and the public generally to their
PATENT
Steam Polished
PRIME
ROASTED
COFFEE.
This Coffee is Roasted in a manner peculiarly their own, and by processes (for which letters Patent have been applied for) securing to the consumer not only a thoroughly clean kernel, but also retaining the aromatic flavor of the bean to an unusual degree, as well as preserving its strength and flavor for months and even years.
In addition to these important considerations every package of their PRIME ROASTED COFFEE contains a quantity of JAVA sufficient to impart to it that delicious quality so much coveted by those who know how to make or appreciate a good Cup of Coffee.
The Usual Discount Given to the Trade.
DILWORTH
BROTHERS,
243 Liberty St.

REMOVAL.
Our present stand being inadequate to the requirements of our constantly increasing business, we will remove to the NEW WAREHOUSE, No. 247 LIBERTY STREET, (opposite the head of Wood street), in a few weeks, and in order to save the labor and expense of moving, offer our Stock of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.,
AT PRICES FAR BELOW THE MARKET, CONSISTING IN PART OF
238 dozen Steel Game Traps.
220 dozen Galvanized Coal Hods.
105 dozen Rowland's Coal Shovels.
55 dozen Ames's Railroad Shovels.
80 dozen Disston's Saws, assorted.
Lightning Cross-Cut Saws.
Horse Nails and Horse Shoes.
Anvils, Vises and Bellows.
Beaver Falls Cutlery.
Spencer's Files and Rasps.
Sleigh Bells of all kinds,
AND A GENERAL LINE OF
Builders' Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, &c.
Lindsay, Sterrit & Co
311 Liberty Street,
(OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF SMITHFIELD STREET),
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS
White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Colors.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD PITTSBURGH, PA.
Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:
THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS
Pure White Lead........91 parts
" Linseed Oil........9 "
100
$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.
SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

FOR SALE,
BRICK HOUSE AND LOT,
NO. 78 BIDWELL STREET,
[illegible] and all modern conveniences. Price $13,500.
Terms to suit purchaser.
HERRON & BATES,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Under St. Charles Hotel

FOR RENT,
STORES—No. 58 and 60 Market street.
BASEMENT—No. 60 Fourth avenue.
STORE—77 Third avenue.
DUQUESNE HALL—77 and 79 Third avenue.
OFFICES—Second Story 60 Market street.
OFFICE—Second Story, 79 Third avenue.
BASEMENT—On Market street and Third avenue.
INQUIRE OF
J. M. GAZZAM,
No. 96 FIFTH AVENUE.

STENCILS
STEEL STAMPS,
BURNING BRANDS,
SEAL PRESSES,
CANCELLING and RIBBON STAMPS,
STENCIL COLORS.
Brushes and all Stencil Materials Wholesale.
W. A. BUNTING'S
STENCIL ROOMS,
184 Liberty Street,
1p PITTSBURGH.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON MORTGAGE.
$2,000, $3,000, $3,500, $4,500, $5,000
$8,000, $10,000, $15,000.
Any of the above amounts will be loaned from one to three years on liberal terms.
W. E. TUSTIN.
1p 87 Grant street, opposite the Court House.

UPPER STORIES TO LET,
No. 83 WOOD STREET,
Suitable for Light Manufacturing. Rooms well lighted and easy of access by broad stairway. Inquire of
HERRON & BATES,
Under St. Charles Hotel.

A. PER LEE PEASE, M. D.
Special Attention to Eye Diseases.
No. 83 FIFTH AVENUE,
1p PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1873.

THE House Judiciary Committee will have under consideration this week the petition of a number of workmen of this State for the enactment of a law either to prevent the importation of Chinese laborers under contracts made in China, or to authorize the free importation from foreign countries of such manufactures as are produced in the United States by Chinese cheap labor so contracted for.

A BILL is now pending before the New York Legislature, which provides that any railroad company in that State shall be liable for personal injury or loss of life happening to any of its employees, except where the injury or death result from the carelessness or negligence of the employee. In case of the loss of an arm, or leg, or other permanent disability, the person so disabled shall be entitled to recover in an amount not less than fifteen hundred nor more than five thousand dollars; and in case of death, the legal representatives may recover not less than two thousand nor more than seven thousand dollars.

DEMOCRATIC editors and politicians, who are wont to cry themselves hoarse over so-called frauds in election districts largely Republican, are respectfully referred to the startling developments in the Luzerne contested election case. It has been proven that in the first precinct, Twelfth ward, Scranton, at the October election, the first one hundred and six names on the tally paper, are in the exact alphabetical order in which they appear on the registry list, name for name—followed by four or five hundred other names—and then there are on the same tally paper closing the list, *one hundred and six names exactly the same as the first one hundred and six.* A blast of reprobation from our Democratic neighbor is now in order.

NEW YORK papers state that all doubts respecting the success of the proposed Industrial Exhibition Company of that city have been removed. It will be a sort of perpetual training school in the various specialties of art and industry in which our people are most deficient. For the fact is only too apparent that in matters of artistic design and execution we fall far behind the people of other countries. We have made much and most satisfactory progress in the past, but many of our leading fabrics are still inferior to those of England, France, Germany and Italy. That the enterprise will confer numerous advantages on the people of New York and the country at large we do not doubt. Still there is no reason why its advocates and promoters should sneer at the companion project of the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia as involving "a vulgar appeal to the patriotism and philanthrophy of the United States." It is to be hoped the spirit in which the project is conducted may be fully worthy of the creditable purposes which it is designed to accomplish.

THE *Financial Chronicle* notes the revival of a project in the New York Clearing House, for the banks in their daily settlements to make payment to each other in national bank notes instead of in greenbacks. It is argued that the proposal is in strict harmony with the National Currency law, which provides that every bank "shall take and receive at par for any debt or liability to such association, any and all notes or bills issued by any association existing under" the law in question. Its supporters also contend that there is no other method by which the greenback reserves of the banks can be protected so long as the national banks in the interior do not redeem their notes. How far the proposed settlement would really tend to prevent the success of the cliques who so often disturb the money market by locking up greenbacks, remains to be seen. The adoption of the regulation would, in the opinion of several eminent authorities, make matters worse by increasing the disposition on the part of the banks to run their reserves low, with a view to make as large profits as possible, and to enlarge to the utmost productive limits the aggregate of their loanable assets.

CHEAP and speedy transportation are among the foremost of the great commercial needs of the age. The immense and constantly increasing surplus of the West must seek the seaboard for exportation. Besides all this, the trade of Japan, China and other countries of Eastern Asia will naturally follow the inevitable laws of commerce and trade, seeking those waters which offer the greatest facilities for the saving of time and expense. Moreover, the Eastern States, as well as our great Atlantic cities, are largely dependent on the West for their wheat, corn, beef, pork and other products of the farm, as well as lumber, requiring a large tonnage for its transportation and which is to a great extent exchanged for Eastern manufactures, thus providing freight both ways. Hence the question naturally arises: Can the present slow, inadequate, and expensive avenues of trade meet the further demands that any thoughtful mind can easily imagine will be made upon them? The answer is, no; and out of this reply there naturally arises the question whether the national government shall engage in the construction of transportation lines, or whether it shall content itself with simply fixing the rates of freight? The subject, in which the whole country is interested, will come up for consideration in Congress during the present week. There has been no more important matter before it for years. It must be solved, and it will continue to grow in power and influence until it is fairly met and as fairly settled.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in Mississippi having for its object the payment of the repudiated debt of that State. The historical details by which the State of Mississippi stood committed to the payment of this debt are too numerous to mention. When Mr. BIDDLE, then President of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania, negotiated for the bonds and paid over in good faith the five millions, he was acting as agent for the present holders, the BARINGS of England, the HOPES of Amsterdam, and the ROTHSCHILDS of France and Germany. The capitalists composing these respective firms, as business men and bankers, never for a moment thought of looking to the use of this money, but advanced the five millions on the credit of the State. When Governor MCNUTT, for his own political purpose, made the proposition of repudiation instead of presenting a legal argument against payment, he appealed to the worst prejudices of the human heart by speaking of the bondholders, and especially the ROTHSCHILDS, because they were Jews. The act under which the bonds were raised was decided by the Supreme Court of the State to be constitutional. The question of the legality of the issuance of the bonds and liability of the State being thus decided, it was the duty of the legislative department to levy a tax and provide for payment of the debt. This, however, was not done, and the debt is still unpaid, because a sovereign State cannot be coerced or forced to pay. Mississippi is the only State in the Union which has not assumed her repudiated debt. Should the pending movement prove successful, a great reproach will have been wiped from her name.

"A ROOT OF EVIL."

At the late sessions of the National Prison Congress in Baltimore, much truth was set forth which, duly apprehended and meditated by the people, could hardly fail of good effect upon popular thought and action in the United States. Though some of the speakers were men known throughout the Union as politicians and leaders of the people, on the occasion referred to they seemed quite to forget as they certainly disregarded the possible reflex effect of their remarks upon their own popularity, and said what they believed to be true, however disagreeable. Some of this truth is so important that we are tempted to reproduce it in a somewhat modified form, even at the risk of weakening its force by such less perfect expression of it as we can command.

One of the truths strongly asserted in the Prison Congress is the intimate relation existing in fact, and fully recognized by the world, between criminals and the nation to which they belong. In other words, the criminal statistics of different countries prove that crimes bear the stamp or seal of the land in which they are committed. The career of the individual offender is inspired and determined by the tendencies to which he is subjected in the society by which he is surrounded. The Cretans of old being "always liars," it must have been difficult for a Cretan, under the best domestic training, to cultivate veracity and the other virtues of which veracity is the basis. In truth, the view is so trite and obvious that publicists when treating of the excessive prevalence of crime in any foreign country never think of ascribing the phenomenon to any single outward circumstance or cause, such as defective laws or corrupt judges. Such causes are themselves secondary or subordinate in their nature and form a part of the condition in question. The condition, the phenomenon is referred to the degeneracy or corruption of the people who tolerate the bad laws and the bad judges as well as produce an undue average of the class to whose permanent prosperity bad laws and bad judges are essential.

Hence it was argued, in order to account for the recent alarming increase of crimes against honesty in the United States, causes must be sought for among the people themselves, in the influences which are most powerful in American society and tend to mould its members from their youth. One of these influences is clearly pointed out in that class of offenses against law and morals for which the United States stand pre-eminent among Christian nations, and may be briefly designated as the fascination of money. "A poet of our own"—keensighted and candid as "the prophet of their own," who described the Cretans with the fidelity indorsed by ST. PAUL, long ago recognized the sway of the dollar among us. WASHINGTON IRVING said it was "almighty." With the lapse of time the hyperbole of the humorist has become prosaical, literal truth, in reference to a considerable portion of our population. With the increase of luxury the worth of money as the means of procuring sensual enjoyment has increased indefinitely, and with the augmentation of wealth in the country the necessity of its possession as a preliminary to the gratification of social and political ambition multiplies its attractions. In the presence, or rather in the pursuit of such objects avarice seems to many minds divested of all its traditional meanness, while it puts on the garb of high and noble ambition. Hence the literal rage with which wealth is sought for. None but professed devotees in the ages of faith ever longed or struggled for heaven as millions of the American people long and struggle to be rich. No comparison of the ways and means is intended. There the comparison halts, for, according to the most distinguishd of the speakers at the Batimore Congress, the legislative bribery, corruption in municipal and other officials, and all the countless examples of fraudulent dealing and breache of trust, in high and heretofore unsuspected places, which have alarmed the country and brought dishonor upon honored names, are directly traceable to the insane love of money, which threatens to blight our national reputation and destroy whatever is best in the land.

In reference to the objection that other nations are equally moved by the same degrading frenzy, two answers are given. One of them is that in the old countries of Europe, where the conservative spirit is still so powerful, and where ancestral honor and inherited positions carry with them so much social influence, it is hardly possible for mere money to play the disastrous part which it may perform here. And the second answer is that, while we continue to fancy all the rest of the world as bad as ourselves, or worse, we are likely to put forth but feeble efforts in the direction of amendment.

A Vindication.

PHILADELPHIA, February 11, 1873.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In a recent issue of your paper we noticed a paragraph entitled "Progressive Christianity," in which the advertisement of a concert, by the Young Men's Lyceum, First Reformed Presbyterian Church, was severely criticised. At a meeting of our Lyceum it was resolved in order to correct false impressions likely to be made, in reading said article, to lay before you some particulars, and ask you to give them a place in an early issue of your paper. In your notice the name of Rev. A. G. Wylie and his congregation are used in such a connection as to imply agency, or at least knowledge and countenance, in having inserted such advertisement, when the fact is Mr. Wylie or his congregation had no knowledge of such notice until they observed it in the columns of the daily paper. If some of his "over-orthodox" members authorized it, they are members of the Lyceum, and of course alone responsible for any indiscretion committed. Then the "comic" entertainment was not given in "connection with the preaching of the Gospel." It was not held in a church building, but in Horticultural Hall, and in a separate hall from that occupied by the First Regular Presbyterian congregation as a place of worship.

This concert was not "gotten up" by the Lyceum for the entertainment of the public, and for their own pecuniary benefit, the church receiving none of the proceeds.

Then, as regards the advertisement itself, much depends on a proper reading. If we read the religious notice, and then observe the period, and if the printer had (as was intended) left a space between this and the Lyceum notice, much of the "awkward juxtaposition" complained of would have been removed.

There are some other points which might be entered upon, but not wishing to occupy too much of your valuable space, we remain, yours, respectfully, J. J.,
President of the Young Men's Lyceum, First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

Hoist with His Own Petard.

[From the Harrisburg State Journal.]

On the argument in the Luzerne contested election cases, which took place in the Senate chamber, a night or two ago, an incident occured which is well worthy of notice. One of the counsel for the sitting members was forcibly arguing to the committee the character and extent of an alleged fraud committed by the Republican party, at the last October election, in one of the districts of the city of Scranton. Mr. Orvis alleged that Congressman-elect Shoemaker and most of the Republican magnates of that county, were concerned "in the most damnable outrage against the purity of the ballot ever perpetrated." He further said large sums of money were expended in his district to consummate the fraud, and was quite eloquent in denunciation of ballot-box stuffers and fraudulent elections.

When this champion of a pure ballot had concluded, L. W. Hall, Esq., counsel for the contestant, quietly rose, and read from the official vote of the district in question, as returned (which return is claimed to be correct by the sitting members), the vote of the respective parties, which was—

Democratic ticket........................498!!!
Republican ticket........................2!!!

It is not necessary to add, no further reply was needed—the counsel for the sitting member were perfectly dumb-founded, and did not seem to desire a continuance of the argument.

A Test of Wheat as a Diet.

Dr. Bourne is an enthusiastic vegetarian. He is sixty-four years of age, and has walked from Portland, Oregon, to San Francisco, California, a distance of 800 miles. The doctor has written a long account of his journey. And what does the reader suppose was the eccentric object of his little walk? We give it in his own words: "My great object was to demonstrate, by so positive a test, the value of wheat alone as an article of subsistence under laborious and exhaustive conditions." Therefore, in the "interest of humanity and dietetic reform," he gives his record. He started from Portland, Oregon, on the 27th of May, at 4 o'clock in the morning, and was "thirty-four actual walking days" on the road. Until the fifth day Dr. Bourne ate nothing but pure unboiled wheat flour mixed with water, and stewed fruit. After the fifth day his food was only crackers, broken up and soaked in boiling hot water. Subsisting upon this food wholly, having walked 800 miles in thirty-four "walking days"—that is exclusive of ten for rest, making forty-four in all—he weighed within two pounds of the one hundred and fifty-three pounds with which he started. Such, he says, is the value of a wheat diet.

Life Insurance.

The government statistics of the life insurance business of the country for 1871 show an increase in the companies, since 1860, from 76 to 90, and in the aggregate amount of the policies outstanding from $1,862,858,915 to $2,195,575,013, or a sum just a little larger than the entire National debt. The revenue of these companies for 1871 rose to $102,211,611, or nearly as much as the government will derive from the internal revenue for the current fiscal year; of this sum $84,443,789 was from premiums. The expenditures were $91,468,945, of which $20,566,394 were for general administration, $847,391 for dividends and coupons, $19,487,741 for dividends on policies lapsed and surrendered, and $23,557,419 for claims on policies. The rate of premium for $1,000 varies from $12 24 to $65 25, and averages $38 56. The expense per $1,000 insured also varies greatly—from $0 18 to $161 23, and averages $9 70, or 36 cents above the average for 1870.

A Man Who Never Fills Out His Term.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* relates the following of the present Governor of Illinois: "No sooner did Gen. John L. Beveridge return from the war, in which he was a gallant cavalry officer, than he was nominated for Sheriff of this county, and elected. Before his term as Sheriff had expired, he was elected State Senator. Before his office of Senator expired, he was nominated and elected Congressman for the State at large, to fill the vacancy caused by Gen. Logan's resignation. Last fall, before his term of Congressman had expired he was nominated and elected Lieutenant Governor, which position he entered upon two weeks ago; and now, Gov. Oglesby having resigned, Gen. Beveridge becomes Governor of the State. Verily, he is one of the luckiest men, politically, in the United States."

THE annual report of the Department of Public Parks in New York, for 1872, just published, shows that during the year the appropriations amounted to $971,616, and the expenditures to $897,436, leaving a balance of $74,180. [illegible] Central Park, to January, 1872, cost $12,448,625. [illegible] realized great on the other hand the city has Thus in three wards from this improvement. [illegible] assessed value of property adjoining the Park, the assessed, $26,429,565 in 1856, to $ has risen from $26,- an increased valuation of [illegible] 495 in 1871, being three wards mentioned [illegible] 371,630. In the have exceeded the interest on increased taxes and improvements by $2,726,5[illegible] of land over ten million persons, over [illegible] In 1871 persons daily, visited the park, while on some Sundays as many as one hundred thousand persons have enjoyed its benefits. The Central Park Police, in 1871, cost $148,014.

Everybody is reported to be going in heavy on cotton; planters are getting large advances nearly every laborer's crop is mortgaged in advance, and, if the caterpillar should come prepare for general bankruptcy."

The Duluth *Herald* says that parties just from Thunder Bay report the discovery of rich gold quartz to the northeast of that place, and not many miles distant from Fort William.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Valentines, if we are to believe a New York paper, are likely to be used this year to fully as great an extent as at any time heretofore. It is also stated that an effort has been made by the publishers to dispense with the grossly vulgar documents which have been so popular heretofore and send out in their place a superior article.

Bowles Bros'. failure is said to have materially affected the credit and standing of nearly all the American banking houses in Europe.

The severe cold weather has seriously interfered with the navigation of the Delaware this year, and Philadelphia is taking measures to double the number of ice boats to keep the river open for navigation.

The vanity of human greatness and publicity could have no better proof than the fact that there was not a single soul present to hear the opinion of the Surrogate respecting the will of Horace Greeley read, excepting the two reporters and the County Clerk.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives, which provides that after the first of January next, every railway company in the United States shall be compelled to equip its passenger trains with safety-brakes under the control of the engineer.

A church down in Maine claims to be the rightful owner of the bell of the "Old South" in Boston. As this brazen monitor has long been known as the "Old Truth Teller," Boston people are in consternation at the thought of losing it.

A poor man in Washington was arrested and shut up the other day for stealing a soup bone worth fifteen cents to keep his family from starving. Where's Brooks?

A rural maiden in Illinois is anxious to dispose of herself by lottery. This girl's plan might be made rather profitable; but we doubt if it can be carried out. She proposes to sell about 100,000 tickets at $1 apiece, reserving the right to reject the holder of the lucky number on the payment of $500.

The rivers in the northern part of Maine are frozen solid down to the bottom, and the people are blasting for fish.

Journalism appears to flourish in Boston. Nearly all the papers of the modern Athens have pulled down their buildings and built greater, in the last few years.

Chicago has its own Gehenna hardly inferior to that of Jerusalem. It is just without the city, and is described as "an acre of offal six feet high, and an acre of blood four feet high."

Three hundred moccasin makers in Bangor, Me., have struck for higher wages. We suppose it was the only thing they could do to let the world know there were so many moccasin makers in existence.

San Francisco papers report there have been terrible snow drifts on the Union Pacific line—in some places sixteen feet deep; but thanks to the superior precautions taken since last winter, the prolonged interruption of that memorable season has been prevented, and passengers have come through without suffering any hardship or inconvenience.

The old project of tapping the Tulare Lake for irrigation purposes has been revived by a company of California capitalists, who claim that they can get sufficient water from it to irrigate from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 acres of land.

Petitions are circulating in California, asking Congress to appoint a commission to examine and report on the practicability of turning the Colorado river into the Colorado Desert. It is claimed that a large lake may be thus formed, the influence of which would be to reclaim the barren wastes adjoining and reduce the temperature of the atmosphere over a vast extent of country.

Providence, Rhode Island, complains of a "tidal wave" of scandal and slander and one O. L. Hacket, who has been contributing to this "wave," makes a public apology in a card published in the papers, for slander against the family honor of "a lawyer of this city, Charles D. Cady."

The San Francisco *Bulletin* relates that numbers of persons in that city, suffering from bronchial affections, congregate round the gas works to inhale the vapor which arises during the manufacture of gas. Cases of whooping cough are said to be speedily cured by this means.

New York pickpockets now attend funerals in the character of chief mourners, the better to ply their vocation. In a fashionable house up town, one of these scoundrels was recently detected in the garb and with the assumption of a clergyman who had gone there to assist professionally at the ceremonies.

Nickel is about to come into general use as a facing for printing type. It is much cheaper and much harder than copper, and makes a better surface every way. The application is one of the discoveries of 1872.

Bohemian work in New York is said to be very poorly paid—worse, perhaps, than any other trade. The leading journals are run down with applications for employment, and volunteer articles of good quality are daily rejected in great numbers.

The franking privilege recently abolished by Congress, flourished to the green old age of eighty years, having been enacted in 1792, during Washington's first administration.

As a companion piece to the equestrian statue of Admiral Farragut, who was never on horseback in his life, there ought to be a bronze representation of General Sherman, charging the heights of Mission Ridge in a canoe.

Why all this fuss about the case of Tweed? The legal requirement that a criminal shall be tried by a jury of his peers was literally fulfilled. Several of the jurors were ex-convicts.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Anna Ridgeway, colored, died in Baltimore on Monday night, at the age of one hundred and five years. She was born a slave in Talbot county, Md., and lived there as such until freed by President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. The deceased enjoyed perfect health until ten years old, since which time she has been an invalid.

Oldtown, Me., boasts of a domestic phenomenon, in a family comprising father, mother, four pair of twins and a pair of triplets. All the children are boys, and the oldest pair are only seven years of age.

Moscow papers speak of the usual success achieved by Mme. Nilsson in that city and St. Petersburg. She has been called before the curtain thirty-four times and has received over one hundred bouquets in one evening. Many valuable presents have been made to her, among them a silver-gilt tea service of great beauty, all of which would seem to indicate that the Madame is coming back to America.

Old uncle John Harper, the famous Kentucky turfsman, is recovering with the approach of spring, and is now able to walk without his cane. Longfellow is still in his Woodford county stable.

It is rumored in Georgia that Gov. Smith has tendered Hon. B. H. Hill the appointment on the Supreme Bench. If thorough qualification for an office be a requisite no man in Georgia is better suited to fill the place than Ben Hill. Men may speculate to-day as to what will be his politics to-morrow, but there is but one opinion touching Mr. Hill's great legal ability.

There is said to be not a vestige of the former man left in Chief Justice Chase. His most intimate friends do not recognize him. From the handsome, smooth-face, portly man, he has become a tall, heavy, thin man, with a yellow beard; his mind is clear, but his voice is weak and the thin lips quiver from paralysis. He goes about, the ghost of his former self.

Bayard Taylor, concerning Horace Greeley, says: "There used to be a paper in New York called *The Evening Mirror*, edited by a certain Hiram Fuller, afterward a blatant but not dangerous secessionist in London. He imagined his little sheet to be the most important journal in the city and was in the habit of asking his acquaintances: 'Have you read *The Mirror* to-day?' At an editorial dinner he addressed this question to Mr. Greeley, in my presence. The latter, with an indescribable drawl, almost a whine, replied: 'Why, no! I never buy *The Mirror*; I'm afraid of exhausting the edition!'"

Last week two nephews of Washington Irving died, a peculier combination of mortality which excites notice. One of them was Edgar Irving of New York city, a gentleman of high tone of character and highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was the son of Ebenezer Irving, who for many years was engaged there in the hardware importing business. The other was Colonel William I. Dodge of Syracuse, whose mother was Ann Sarah Irving. He was a prominent member of the bar until age and infirmity laid him aside.

It has been said that a fair copy of Senator Nye's quaint sayings and odd stories at one dinner party would be a classic, while bright *bonmots* of William M. Evarts, if they could be recovered, would shine like gems in the choicest magazine.

Lucca appears to have been a great favorite in Chicago for on Wednesday night of last week, when she appeared in "Faust," the receipts were $5,500; on Friday, in the "Marriage of Figaro," the receips were $6,500, and at the matinee Saturday $4,300. The whole week's receipts were over $23,000.

Lancaster Hodges, born in Danvers, Mass., of slave parents—think of that for Massachusetts!—is now living near Fryeburg, Me., in the 103d year of his age.

Charles B. Jefferson, son of the great comedian, recently made his professional *debut* in the Academy of Music, Charleston, S. C.

Ex-Senator and Ex-Governor Alpheus Felch of Michigan, now in an advanced but vigorous age, is writing an elaborate history of that State.

STATE NEWS.

An Easton clergyman has got himself into trouble by marrying a boy of seventeen to a very improper young woman.

The Danville rolling mills have ceased operations.

On the 6th inst. the wife of John Finn, of Catawissa, gave birth to triplets, two girls and one boy. The boy weighed eleven pounds, and the two girls thirteen pounds.

Mrs. W. Alcott, living at Linwood Station, Delaware county, received a letter on the 5th of February last, which had been written on the 5th of February, 1859, and posted four days later at Elkdale, Chester county. It took exactly fourteen years from the date on which it was written to reach its destination, a distance of twenty-two miles.

The New Castle *Guardian* says: Mr. Smith Fulkerson, of Union township, is the proprietor of a dog, of the female persuasion, that has a fine lot of pups. He was also the owner of a cat that was the mother of a number of kittens. One day while Mr. Fulkerson was away from home, some evil disposed person or persons killed the cat, and the mother of the pups, not wanting to see the kittens suffer, took them in charge and ministered to their wants with the same care and attention she did her own happy family. She is kept shut up over night, and upon being released in the morning makes a "bee line" for her adopted family, who, when they see her coming, run to meet her. The pups have now been taken away, but this does not lessen her affection for the kittens whom she still watches over and nurses with real motherly affection. A number of our people have witnessed this strange performance and will vouch for the truth of our statement.

A Lancaster physician's pet black-and-tan terrier is afflicted with a well-defined attack of whooping cough.

Mr. Robert Irwin, of Shenango township, Lawrence county, died on Friday last, at the age of seventy years.

James Speer, a journeyman barber in the employ of David Doesch, of New Castle, left suddenly last week, taking with him two gold watches and other property belonging to his employer.

Not a rat has been seen in the livery stables in Lancaster since the epizootic first made its appearance among the horses.

The Huntingdon *Globe* says: It is rumored that a man residing near Six Mile Run, this county, believing that his horse was possessed of a "witch or devil," deliberately built a fire around the animal, poured coal oil over it, and then applied a match, and the horse was consumed.

During the week ending on last Saturday, the Johnstown steel works made 154 heats, turning out 8434 tons, or 1,889,120 pounds, of steel. The week included six days and five nights. On Thursday night there were seventeen heats made, and the amount of steel produced was 210,800 pounds. This is the greatest achievement of the age.

Madame Anna Bishop sang in the cantata of "Daniel," at Reading, on Tuesday evening.

Lebanon is to have a new daily morning paper, to be called the *Argus*. Messrs. Daniel Sharp and Albert Rischer are to be the publishers. Hope they may be sharp enough to make the enterprise pay, and both be richer in the end.

J. Augustus Beck, a Harrisburg artist, took a plaster cast of the head of ex-Gov. Geary on Monday, and will in time produce a bust of the deceased dignitary.

The houses in Meadville are numbered in a hap-hazard sort of way, and the *Republican* calls upon the Councils to remedy the matter.

The minister in charge of the German Evangelical Lutheran church in Wilkesbarre was recently dismissed, and forbid by church law to exercise the functions of a minister of the gospel. He refused, however, to vacate the parsonage or to pay rent therefor, and a few days ago an officer of the law, accompanied by a posse, entered the premises, and pitched the goods of the reverend gentleman into the street.

The City Treasurer of Harrisburg gets a salary of $700 per annum, and is required to give bond in $40,000.

The Greensburg *Argus* says: A number of sheep owners in this county have petitioned the Legislature for the passage of a special law for Westmoreland county, requiring assessors to return the number of sheep owned by each citizen, and a tax of ten cents assessed and collected on each head. The reason assigned by the petitioners is, that a large number of sheep are annually destroyed by dogs, and the tax upon which is insufficient to indemnify the owners of sheep for their destruction. There are already claims of over $3,000 on the dog fund in excess of the sum derived from that source, and sheep growers propose a tax to make up the deficiency. A bill has been reported in the Legislature in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners.

The small-pox has made its appearance in Allentown.

The Washington *Reporter* states that seventy-five sheep were stolen from Mr. John Griffith, of Donegal township, one night last week. The sheep were afterwards found in the possession of a gentleman living near Triadelphia, who paid one hundred dollars for the lot. The rascally thieves had not, at last accounts, been overtaken.

The borough Council of Washington recently ordered the sale of two hand fire engines, and they were put up at auction on Monday last. The "Eagle" was knocked down to a dealer in scrap iron at seventy-eight dollars, and Mr. Stocking, the County Treasurer, purchased the "Good Will" for forty-nine dollars.

Prof. John Beck, for many years Principal of the Academy at Litiz, Lancaster county, died on Tuesday, at the good old age of eighty-two years. Prof. Beck's life had been a useful one, over half a century of it having been devoted to teaching, and the news of his death will be received with sorrow by many of his old pupils, numbers of whom occupy prominent positions in different States.

They have a patent "slicing machine" in a Lancaster cork factory, which chips off the fingers of those who essay to operate it, with neatness and dispatch. Three persons tested its capacities in thisline on Tuesday, and all now testify to its working.

Joseph Hultiger, aged forty-five, has been sued by his wife, aged seventy-five, in Lancaster, for desertion.

OHIO NEWS.

The commercial travelers of Cleveland have organized a mutual benefit association.

The Toledo workhouse will soon be ready for the reception of unwilling guests.

A spike mill is to be built at Salem. The citizens have subscribed $14,000.

A certificate of the Pittsburgh and Cardington Railway, from Loudonville, Ashland county, to Bellefontaine, Logan county, with a capital stock of $4,000,000, has been filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

At one of the Cincinnati theaters, on a recent occasion, during the performance of a play called "Whose Wife?" an exciting incident occurred. At that part of the play where Belle discovers that her sister has married Goldie, and in raging fury drives her from the house, the voice of a woman was heard in the dress circle saying: "Bully for you, old girl; put her out. I had a sister just like her once." The excitement was very great, and a small woman, well dressed, was seen standing up and gesticulating furiously. The police interfered and took the woman to the station house, where she was not a stranger. It is probable that the scene in the play recalled the harrowing scenes which resulted in her fall.

Two gangs of men from Canada, one numbering about seventy-five and the other about twenty-five, both employing about fifty teams, have been engaged for some time in getting out oak timber in Jackson township, Henry county, for shipbuilding purposes. The trees are purchased in the woods at $40 per 1,000 feet, cubic measure, cut down and squared the full length of the tree with the broad axe, hauled to Deshler station and shipped on the Dayton and Michigan Road from there to Toledo. From Toledo the timber is rafted to Quebec, and thence it is shipped to England, where it is used in the construction of vessels.

Mrs. Miner Howe, a boarder at the St. James Hotel, in Mansfield, died on Saturday, in her room, alone, of paralysis. Her husband, who is a traveling agent for a wholesale firm in Mansfield, returned to the city about twenty minutes after she was found.

A party of roughs raised a row in a Sandusky saloon a few nights ago, but were finally worsted by the keeper's wife, who threw cayenne pepper in their eyes.

A yard hand at Straitsville was caught between two cars a day or two ago, and had one of his arms crushed so badly that it was necessary to amputate it. Immediately after the accident, the unfortunate man, wild and delirious with pain, ran about a quarter of a mile, and it was with some difficulty he was overtaken and placed under the care of a surgeon.

Theodore Thomas and his orchestra will give a concert in Akron this evening.

Henry M. Stanley, the discoverer of Livingstone, will allow the people of Cleveland to discover for themselves that he cannot lecture, next Monday evening.

A Mrs. Chatman, who, about four years ago, deserted her husband and children at Rochester, N. Y., to follow the fortunes of a gambler, and who has since been residing near Napoleon with him, was in turn deserted by her paramour some weeks ago. She brooded continually over her trouble, and a few days ago committed suicide by taking strychnine.

John Turner, Sr., died recently at Granger, Medina county. He was born in Sussex, N. J., in 1766, and removed to Ohio in 1806.

Lingard, of the mobile face, and otherwise distinguished as the husband of Alice Dunning, had a little trouble in Dayton on Monday night last. There was a misunderstanding between the comedian and a man named Oscar G. Bernard, who had contracted to pay him $2,000 per week for a series of performances by his company, but failed to do so. Lingard had Bernard imprisoned for debt, but the latter got out on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and turned the tables on the actor by having him arrested for perjury, the officer capturing him at the theater in the midst of the performance, which, however, went on under the guardianship of a couple of officers. Lingard gave bail for his appearance.

What Time Has Taught Us.

It has taken two thousand years to teach the world that to sustain the body in its conflict with disease, not to help disease by weakening the body, is the true end of medicine. We have the lesson by heart at last, however. We know, for example, that tearing doses of aloes, salts, jalap, croton oil, calomel, colocynth, &c., are the best allies that a debilitating malady can have in its assaults on the human frame; and that a medicine like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which strengthens all the bodily powers and rallies the sinking constitution, is the most powerful antagonist of the morbific principle, whatever it may be, that lies at the root of the complaint. This knowledge has been a long time in reaching us, but it is invaluable. We can now control and cure dyspepsia, bilious disturbances, constipation, rheumatism, nervousness, and many other painful complaints once considered incurable, with this admirable corrective.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
USE
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup,
Warranted to give immediate relief. For sale by all Druggists.
George A. Kelly & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.
Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent, compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, [illegible] Wm. R. Nimick,
John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes,
S. H. Hartman, Robert Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Ball, Jr., Solicitor.

NUTRINA!!!
1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become stale or wormy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it.
GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!
Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by the manufacturer. Papoma is Dextrine, and therefore saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.
Get it at Your Grocer or Druggist.
Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1320 SOUTH NINTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

Always Complete,
THE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
TO BE FOUND AT
Jas. Caldwell & Co's.
Wamsutta, Tuscarora, Utica, Nonpareil, Bay Mills, Clark's Water Twist and White Rock SHIRTING MUSLINS.
5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Utica, Pequot and Nassau Brown and Bleached SHEETINGS and PILLOW MUSLINS.
A choice stock of NEW PRINTS, CHINTZES and PERCALES just opened.
BARNSLEY DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
IRISH AND SCOTCH BROWN AND BLEACHED TABLE LINENS.
New Styles TURKEY RED DAMASK.
NOTTINGHAM AND TAMBOURD LACE CURTAINS, a fresh stock just received.
BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIR LUSTRES and BRILLIANTEENS.
BLACK SILK WARP HENRIETTA CLOTHS and CASHMERES.
BLACK and FANCY DRESS SILKS, at the Lowest Market Prices.
118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

BARGAINS
IN
DRY GOODS,
AT
McKEE'S,
59 MARKET STREET,
For Ten Days.
A. D. McKee, in order to make room for
SPRING STOCK,
Will Close Out AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL during the next Ten Days the balance of Stock on hand of
Fancy Silks,
Dress Goods,
Cloaks, Sacques,
Shawls, Alpacas,
Cassimeres,
Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c.
As all the Goods have been Marked Down to a Low Figure, and some of them 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST, this is a rare opportunity to secure Bargains in SILKS, DRESS AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.
A. D. McKEE,
Successor to McKee, Murphy & Co.,
59 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE BIRMINGHAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SOUTH SIDE OF PITTSBURGH, PA., from August 1st, 1871 to December 31st, 1872.
Capital Stock........$200,000 00
ASSETS.
Stock Notes Secured........$139,348 50
[illegible]
$210,099 01
[illegible]
$26,709 78
[illegible]
Capital........200,000 00
$210,099 01
Unpaid and Unadjusted Losses—none.
WM. RUSKE, Secretary.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S
"Light of Day" Brand
STAR CANDLES.
Are of superior quality and the Standard Brand, held by Pittsburgh Wholesale Grocers, and J. R. HUNTER, General Agent, 231 Liberty street.

FURS!
Ladies' Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Children's Furs.
Largest Stock,
Best Assortment,
Lowest Prices.
R. H. PALMER'S
HAT HOUSE,
149 and 151 Wood Street.

DRY GOODS.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
ARE NOW OPENING
New Spring Goods
AT
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny.
BLACK ALPACAS
Extra good value, at 25, 30, 37, 45, 50, 60, 65 and 75 cents. We claim that our Alpacas cannot be surpassed for brilliancy or color, finish, &c., in this country.
WHITE ALPACAS
Same grade of goods as our Black, at 37, 50, 65, and 75 cents. Extra good value.
BLACK SILKS.
We invite special attention to our BLACK SILK DEPARTMENT, with its range of prices and superiority of quality in this country.
Also, New Styles and Colorings in
SILK STRIPED POPLINS,
SILK MIXED POPLINS,
CHENE MOHAIRS,
PLAIN ALPACAS AND POPLINS,
ALL WOOL CASHMERES,
GREEN and BLACK STRIPED POPLINS,
BLACK AND WHITE POPLINS,
ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.
WHITE GOODS.
We are now opening a line of White Goods of our own importation, consisting of Jaconets, Nainsooks, Spot Swiss, Striped Swiss, Striped Nainsooks, White P. K., Victoria Lawns, &c., &c., to which we invite the attention of both Wholesale and Retail Buyers, as we offer them at very low prices, and we guarantee prices as low as any New York quotations.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
Table Linens, Damasks, Towels, Sheetings, Pillow Cottons, Tickings, Furniture Checks, &c., &c. Low Prices.
We are receiving and opening NEW GOODS every day, thus keeping our Stock always full, fresh and complete.
A. W. Erwin & Co.
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

NEW GOODS
JUST OPENED
BY
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Market Street.
2,000 PIECES HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,
From Narrow to Wide Widths, at Very Low Prices.
Fringed Fichus and Scarfs,
Lace Collars,
New Neck Rufflings,
Irish Linens, Napkins,
Linen Crashes,
Huck Towels,
Shirt Fronts,
Morrison's Star Shirts,
Hair Nets, Hair Goods,
Gent's Super. Stout Half Hose,
Heavy Cotton Hosiery,
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Hemmed Handkerchiefs,
Crapes,
Crape Veils,
Brussels and Dotted Nets,
Rep Silk and Turquoise,
AND A FULL LINE OF
Notions,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.
Wholesale Only.

REMOVED.
GILL & BRO.,
WHOLESALE
Boot and Shoe House,
HAVE REMOVED TO THE
New, Large and Elegant Four-Story IRON FRONT WAREHOUSE,
No. 253 LIBERTY STREET,
Five Doors from Head of Wood Street,
And are now receiving one of the Largest SPRING STOCKS ever brought to the market. An examination is solicited by all buyers before purchasing elsewhere.
ALL GOODS SOLD AT THE LOWEST EASTERN RATES.

JOHN P. DEAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
HARDWARE.
A LARGE STOCK
English Cutlery,
AT PRICES BELOW MARKET RATES.
81 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

GETTYSBURG
KATALYSINE WATER.
It has been demonstrated by a series of practical experiments conducted by eminent physicians, as attested by thousands of patients who have been relieved from their sufferings by its use, that the Gettysburg Katalysine Water is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney and Urinary Diseases generally. [illegible] For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over diseases, for marvelous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlets.
WHITNEY BROS., General Agents, 227 South Front street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Gettysburg Spring Co.
For sale by R. E. SELLERS & Co., Wholesale Agents, and Druggists generally.

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SWEETS!
SUGAR!
MOLASSES!
THE LARGEST STOCK
OF THESE
Popular Goods in the West.
Wm. Glenn & Sons,
70 and 72 Vine Street,
CINCINNATI.

Lace Curtains,
DRAPERIES,
CORNICES,
Turkish Folding Spring Beds
AND MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,
AT
E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,
55 MARKET STREET.

DRY GOODS.

Popular Prices
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.
NEW GINGHAMS.
At 12½c, Good Ginghams, new styles.
At 15c, Best makes Domestic Ginghams.
NEW PRINTS.
At 6¼c, Fast Colored Prints.
At 8½c, Fast Colored Prints, new styles.
NEW TOWELING.
At 8 1-3c, Toweling, wide all Linen.
At 12½c, Huck Toweling, extra wide, very cheap.
NEW HUCK TOWELS.
At 8½c, Huck Towels, all Linen.
At 12½ and 18¾c, Huck Towels, extra cheap.
NEW MUSLINS.
At 6¼c, Bleached Muslins.
At 12½c, Bleached Muslins, 4-4, an extra bargain.
New Table Linen, Table Damasks, Shirting Checks, Brown Muslins, &c.
GOOD BARGAINS AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

Opened This Week
A FRESH STOCK OF
Hamburg Embroideries
New and Handsome Patterns.
Black Guipure Capes,
SILK FICHUS,
ALL COLORS AND SHADES.
F. H. EATON'S
Trimming Store,
17 FIFTH AVENUE.

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DECEMBER, 1872.
WINTER STOCK.
CARPETS!
We are now offering a large and very choice line of CARPETS, at prices lower than for ten years. Our stock of Body Brussels is very attractive in styles and prices.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

FALL STOCK.
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings,
Druggets,
Feltings,
Lap Robes,
Rugs, Mats,
Window Shades,
Table Covers,
Piano Covers,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
(LATEST NOVELTIES,
THE LARGEST STOCK,
LOWEST PRICES.)
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23 Fifth Avenue.

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Speedily Cured!
ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous Diseases of both sexes treated at the Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.
Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness or Impotency, [illegible]
Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is better to visit the city for personal consultation; or address
GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays by appointment.

AN OLD ARMY SURGEON AFTER thirty-four years' experience in the East Indies and Europe [illegible]
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WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA DISPENSARY, For the Treatment of Special and Private Diseases [illegible]
276 PENN AVENUE.

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DOCTOR WHITTIER, 191 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M.

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OUR ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE SEED CATALOGUE
is now ready, and will be sent to all applicants inclosing stamp, and free to all our regular customers.
Dealers and Gardeners [illegible] PRIME CLOVER and TIMOTHY in Stock at Lowest Market Prices.
Scobie Reed & Smith,
SEEDSMEN, No. 137 LIBERTY STREET.

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Seasonable Goods
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.
New Spring Goods
New Dress Goods,
New Black and Colored Alpacas,
New Black Silks,
New Striped Silks,
IN NEW SPRING SHADES.
New Cassimeres and Jeans,
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
Ladies' Shawls and Shoulder Scarfs,
Ladies' Jackets, Sacques, &c.
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
New Style Suits,
FOR STREET AND HOUSE.
NEW CARPETS, new styles,
OIL CLOTHS, new patterns,
MATTINGS,
RUGS, MATS, &c., &c.
EXTRA BARGAIN,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
NEW STOCK,
BOTTOM PRICES.
Arbuthnot,
Shannon
& Co.,
239 and 241 Liberty Street.

INSURANCE.

People's Insurance Company
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, N. E. Corner Wood street and Fifth avenue.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise. [illegible]
DIRECTORS.
[illegible]
JOHN WATT, President.
JOHN E. PARKE, Vice President.
GEO. S. SWARTZ, Jr., General Agent.

Western Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849.
CAPITAL........$225,000.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.
Office—First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
DIRECTORS:
[illegible]
H. Sellers McKee.
ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
[illegible]

Monongahela Insurance Co.,
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED 1851.
CASH CAPITAL........$175,000.
Insures Against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office, NORTHEAST CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.
JNO. McDEVITT........President.
JNO. REA........Vice President.
[illegible]
Capt. A. J. DOHRMAN, General Agent and Surveyor.
DIRECTORS:
[illegible]
James McCandless.

Citizens' Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 131 Smithfield street, second door from City Hall.
WM. BAGALEY........President.
JOHN REA........Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. [illegible]
DIRECTORS:
[illegible]
Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CHANGE OF FIRM STYLE.
The Jewelry Business heretofore carried on under style of H. RICHARDSON & CO., will be conducted hereafter under style of
L. M'INTOSH & CO.,
Without other change in our partnership.
C. O. RICHARDSON,
LEWIS M'INTOSH.

NORRIS P. MILLER, W. H. FORSE, G. B. FORSE
Miller, Forse & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
WM. MILLER & CO.,
LATE MILLER & RICKETSON,
221 AND 223
Liberty Street, Corner of Seventh,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies and Very Superior Old Cabinet,
BRANDIES, WINES, CIGARS, &c.
Moet & Chandon's Dry Imperial, Green Seal and White Dry Sillery.
Chas. Heidsick and Piper Heidsick.
G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry Champagne.
Burton Bass Ale in hhds. and bbls.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
193 LIBERTY ST.,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
Marbleized Mantels,
Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors.
HOT AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal or Coke.
COOKING RANGES, New and Desirable Patterns.
CHEAPEST FIRE GRATE, saving 30 to 40 Per Cent of Coal.
STOVES, Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, cost or wrought iron. HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, FRONTS, GRATES AND FENDERS.
Wholesale and Retail Prices Low. Give us a call.
JAMES OLD.

"OLD RELIABLE"
Franklin Fire Ins. Co., of Philadelphia,
ORGANIZED 1829.
CASH ASSETS—$3,500,000.
COFFIN, KELLOG & CO., Agents,
Corner Third avenue and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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New and Desirable
GOODS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.
New Striped and Barred Nainsooks,
New Plain, Striped and Barred Jaconets,
New White, Pink and Green Tarlatains,
New Swisses, Piques, &c., new styles,
Ladies' Muslin Underwear,
Night Dresses, Toilet Sacques, &c., &c.
NEW LACES.
GUIPURE LACES, YAK LACES, CLUNY LACES, THREAD LACES.
HAMBURG EDGINGS.
A new and well selected stock of HAMBURG EDGINGS and EMBROIDERIES, beautiful patterns.
At 50 cents, Ladies' Kid Gloves, Black and Colored.
Gros Grain Ribbons in new colors.
New Silk Fichus.
Lace and Linen Handkerchiefs.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's White Aprons, very low.
Popular Prices! Good Bargains!
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES.
Bargains, Bargains,
IN
Hamburg Goods.
Hamburg Edging,
Hamburg Inserting,
Hamburg Flouncing,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT EVER BROUGHT TO THE CITY,
AT
Morganstern & Co's
78 and 80 Market Street.

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Henderson's Patent Iron.
The "PURIFIED CAST IRON" costs but $6 per ton more than common coke pig iron, and when mixed with one half weight it can make good cast steel. The wrought iron from common coke pig iron makes cast steel equal to that made from the best Swedish bar iron. The "common" bar iron from common coke pig iron are stronger than, and in toughness equal to, the best. For Licenses to make this iron apply to
JAMES HENDERSON,
30 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THOS. J. POPE & BRO.,
292 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,
PIG IRONS, RAILS, COPPER,
SPELTER, TIN, LEAD, ALUMINUM,
NICKEL, BISMUTH, &c.

WIRE ROPE.
BRIGHT STEEL AND CHARCOAL IRON of Superior Quality, for Inclined Planes, Mining, Hoisting, Rigging and Ferry Purposes. Also, Galvanized Charcoal and B. B. for Ships' Rigging, Suspension Bridges, Guys, Derricks, &c. A large stock constantly on hand, from which any desired lengths are cut, at
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43 Broadway, New York.

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ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS AND CONSULTING METALLURGISTS,
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THOMAS M. DROWN. GEORGE F. CORLISS.

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STEEL CASTINGS
UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.
We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish. Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Strong as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.
PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.,
Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; ALSO, BEST Refined German Plow and Spring Steel
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,
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Sheffield Steel Works.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.
Manufacturers of All Descriptions of
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BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL. CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL. ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM AND SEAT SPRINGS, AXLES AND STEEL TIRE. Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plates. STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.
83 Water and 100 First sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
CAST STEEL.
OFFICE AND WORKS:
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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
TEAS!
No. 264 Liberty Street,
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Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

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GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES.

Luther S. Kauffman

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET

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(Entrance to Office through T. Mellon & Sons' Bank.)

BANK STOCKS,
INSURANCE STOCK,
BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

And especially COMMERCIAL PAPER, Bought and Sold on Commission only. Whether you wish to Buy or Sell, call or address him as above.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President..........DAVID GREGG

Directors.

WM. WILLS,	PHILIP BENTEL,
J. V. McDONALD,	BENJ. SINGERLY,
JAMES T. BRADY,	Hon. ROBT. McKNIGHT,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK,	HARTLEY HOWARD,
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Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

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Funded Loan.

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.

We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists, on the same terms as the immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 12, 1873.

The market continues to rule much easier for commercial paper, and inquiries for A 1 names are noted on the street to-day at ten per cent.—a healthy sign, for the Abednegoes have up until now still closed their purse strings to any appeal which did not offer the round dozen. Ten per cent. may now be quoted as the ruling rate on the street, which is a prognostic of easier times, for it is harder to drop from twelve to ten than from ten to nine, and when the last named rate is reached for outside paper, money may be fairly quoted as abundant in Pittsburgh. The country banks seem to be absorbing much of the paper which ordinarily seeks a local habitation; and another feature is contraction of loans by many, or at the very least several of the firms about us, who have been during the previous year large borrowers.

As the season is soon to open for the shipment of iron ores from the Lake Superior and the Missouri regions, the attention of capitalists is being devoted to these localities, and Pittsburghers are not backward in this respect. A good deal of money has been invested in lands and improvements on Lake Superior, whence the investors anticipate realizing large returns during the present year, and for the most part with good reason. The price of ore has, we understand, been fixed for 1873 by a number of the largest iron companies making contracts for the larger part of their product at twelve dollars per ton, delivered at the docks in Cleveland. This price will probably be the ruling one until towards the close of navigation, when, if we are to judge from the experience of previous years, it will likely go two or three dollars higher.

In New York the stock market has been all day exceptionally weak, a general dullness seeming to pervade the financial atmosphere. Erie fell off two or three per cent., also Western Union, and the most of the prominent stocks sold at lower prices than those of Tuesday. The market stiffened, however, towards the close, with evident prospects of a reaction, and private advices indicate an advance in Lake Shore.

Locally we remark an increase of inquiries for investments of trust funds. Small mortgages from three to ten thousand dollars find ready sale at nine and ten per cent., with the supply a little short of the demand.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117	118	118⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115⅛	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115⅛	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115⅛	115⅝	115⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	114⅛	114⅞	114⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116⅛	116⅝	116⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116⅛	116⅝	116⅝
10-40s	114	114	114⅛
New 5s	112⅛	112⅝	112⅝
Gold	114	114⅛	113⅞
Currency 6s	115⅛	114⅞	114⅞

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114
United States 6s of 1881	117
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅝
United States 5-20s of 1864	115⅝
United States 5-20s of 1865	115⅝
United States 10-40s	114
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116⅝
Currency Pacifics	115⅝

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

February 12, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	114⅛	114⅛	114	114⅛	114	114⅛
Canton	....	100	....	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	87⅛	86⅝	87⅛	86⅝	86	86⅛
Quicksilver	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	74	73⅞	74	74	74	74⅛
Adams Express	....	97	....	....	....	....
Wells, Fargo Express	....	85	....	....	....	....
American Express	....	76	....	....	....	....
United States Express	....	80	....	....	....	....
New York Central	103⅝	103	103⅛	103⅝	103⅛	103⅛
Erie	65⅛	63⅞	63	63⅝	63	63
Michigan Central	....	109	....	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	95⅛	95⅝	95⅛	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝
Illinois Central	....	120	....	....	....	....
Cleveland and Pittsb'h	....	90⅛	....	90⅛	....	....
Chicago and Northwest	....	82	....	....	....	....
Do preferred	....	90	....	....	....	....
Rock Island	113	112⅛	112⅝	112⅝	112⅜	112⅛
St. Paul	....	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	....	....
Do. Preferred	....	74⅝	....	74⅛	....	....
Wabash	....	72	71⅛	71⅛	....	....
Do. Preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	93	....	93⅛	....	....
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛	45⅛	45	46⅛
Union Pacific	33⅝	35	35⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
Chicago and Alton	....	115	....	114	....	....
Do. preferred	....	....	....	....	....	....
Boston, Hartford & Erie	9⅛	....	9⅛	9⅛	....	....
Harlem	....	121	120⅛	120	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	....	....	....	....	....
C. C. & I. C.	42⅛	....	41⅛	....	....	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	....	[illegible]	....	....	....	....
Iron Mountain	....	....	....	....	....	....
Atlantic Mail	....	....	....	....	....	....

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn'a Central	50⅝	Phila. and Erie	26
Reading	57	Lehigh Navigation	37⅞
United Co.'s of N.J.	122	Pittsburgh 5s	72⅝
Oil Creek & A. V. R.	34⅛	A. V. R R 7-30s	91
Lehigh Valley R. R.	60⅛	Central Transpor'n	48⅛

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 12, 1873.

REMARKS.—Snow has fallen all afternoon, and continues at this writing, six o'clock in the evening. The weather is warm, with strong indications of rain, which, in that event, will cause a rise in the rivers. The "ale muddle" mentioned yesterday has not yet been settled, but it is thought the trouble will be adjusted to-day. In the meantime the market for that class of ale usually sold at retail is in a fearfully demoralized state, parties advertising to sell at $6 ℘ bbl. This is certainly a low figure, and if it would "keep," now would be the time to lay in a stock. There are those who intimate that the Local Option law, soon to be voted upon, has something to do with the tumble in prices, brewers being desirous of closing out stocks ere the ides of March. The market shows little change in prices. Trade is reported on the increase. Dealers are fully stocked and ready to fill all orders that may be given them, at low rates and on the most liberal terms.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	6,105	7,092	13,197
Apples, barrels	784	1,664	2,448
Cheese, boxes	262	271	533
Corn, sacks	3,794	3,083	6,877
Wheat, sacks	6,248	1,171	7,419
Barley, sacks	7,301	3,260	10,561
Rye, sacks	890	989	1,879
Oats, sacks	7,878	12,107	19,985
Butter, packages	285	236	521
Bacon, pieces	11,150	8,548	19,698
Bacon, tierces	194	222	416

Below will be found the rulings of the market, the rates quoted being wholesale, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ALES—The market is in a demoralized state and correct quotations cannot be given, particularly for X and XX ales, which have declined from $9 00a$10 00 ℘ bbl to $6 00a6 50. India ale is still held at $11; Porter $10.

ASHES—Soda ash, common, favorite brands for window glass makers' use, at 4⅜@4½c; refined, for flint glass makers' use, 5⅛@6c; pots, 9⅛@9¼c; pearls, 11c; arsenic, 3⅛@3¼c; nitrate soda, 4⅛@5c; black lead, 6c.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 50@60c per gallon as to quality.

APPLES—Market dull. We quote at $1 90@2 50 ℘ per bbl., as to quality. Receipts 175 bbls.

BUTTER—Prices rule firm. We quote choice roll, suitable for family use, at 25@28c per lb; medium to good 18@21c; common 9@10c.

BEANS—White navy $2 50a$2 75 ℘ bbl.

BEESWAX—Market quiet and firm, with small sales at 35@40c ℘ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner Baking Powder, 1 lb cans, ℘ dozen $6 00; ½ lb cans $3 25; ¼ lb cans $1 75.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 4½@7c, as to quality and condition.

CHEESE—Receipts light and prices unchanged. New York Goshen 16½c ℘ lb; Ohio Goshen 14@15c; Dairy 12@13½c; Ohio Factory, round lots, 13½c; jobbing lots 14@14½c.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's berries $14@15 ℘ bbl; cultivated and common $9@11@13.

CEMENT—Calcined plaster $4 25@4 50 per bbl; Beeson's hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosedale $4 00@4 25.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands, car lots 17½@17¾c, with the usual advance from stores.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Market firm at $8 60 per case.

COUNTRY MEATS—Hams 8c; clear sides 6¼c; shoulders 5½c. Lard 7@7½c ℘ lb. Market dull.

DRIED FRUITS—Sales of peaches, halves, 7½@9c; choice apples 5@6c; fair, 4@4½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Demand light at 5@5½c ℘ lb.

EGGS—Fresh may be quoted at 33@35; pickled 28@30c. The tendency of prices is downwards. This will be good news for those who relish eggs fried, boiled or omelets.

FLOUR—Receipts 2,052 bbls. The market shows slight signs of weakness under improved receipts, though prices are unchanged with a good local demand reported. We quote as follows store rates: Penn Mills, bags, $9 50; Penn Mills, bags, $9 25; Island Minnesota $8 75; Rising Sun $8 50; Ford's best $8; Rye flour $5 75. Mills: $9 00@$10 00. Oat meal $8. Corn meal $3 25.

GROCERIES.—Trade in this line is moderately good, and prices are, for the most part, firm and well sustained. The slight weakening in the price of coffees which occurred last week has given way to a state of greater firmness, and coffee promises to reach higher figures than the most sanguine holders anticipated. We make no change in our quotations, however, as advances cannot be realized at once in our market. Sugars are reported firmer on account of heavy rains in Cuba and Porto Rico, which are damaging to the incoming crop. There is not much doing in molasses, dealers seeming to cherish a vain hope for lower prices. Considering the state of the market in New Orleans this can hardly be realized. Choice molasses is now quoted in New Orleans at 75c. Foreign fruits are very cheap at present and cannot certainly go much lower. Teas are unchanged, with considerable business doing. Cheese still in active demand and prices hardening. Below we give the ruling figures of the market at which actual sales are made:

Sugars—Knight's yellow 8⅞c; Knight's extra C 10⅜c; H & E, yellow, 10c; H & E C, 11⅛c; H & E extra C, 11⅛c; Phoenix, yellow C, 11c; Calvert's extra C 11¼c; Calvert's extra B 11⅞c; Calvert's A 12⅛c; crushed 13⅛c; powdered 13⅛c; granulated 14c; cut loaf 14c; Demarara 11¼; New Orleans 10@11c.

Coffees—Fair 20@20½c; good 21½@22½; prime 23@23½c; strictly prime 24@25c; fancy 26@26½; roasted, loose 26½c; in packages, 27c.

Syrups—Common 28@45c; Crystal 55c; H & E XXX 60c; maple flavored 60@65c; Union 70c; Phoenix 70c; white drips $1 30.

Rice—Carolina 8⅞@9c; Rangoon 7⅛@7⅜c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice 80c; strictly prime 77c; prime 73c ℘ gallon.

Pacific Syrups—73c.

Raisins—Layers $2 50; Valencies 10⅛c; Muscatels $3 20; seedless $5 50 ℘ box.

GRAIN—The receipts of wheat, barley, corn and rye at the Grain Elevator on Tuesday were as follows:

Wheat, bushels	756	Corn, bushels	2,019
Barley, bushels	3,212	Oats, bushels	4,865

Received by river and rail, in sacks, for the same time:

Oats, sacks	1,755	Corn, sacks	211
Barley, sacks	955		

The market shows some signs of weakness, though so far as wheat is concerned, prices are unchanged. We quote wheat, car lots, as follows: premising that they are car lots: Wheat—White $1 90; amber $1 90; red winter $1 85a1 85. Corn—Yellow, shelled, 55a56c; white, shelled, 52a53c; ear 55a56c. Oats—White 46a47c; mixed 44a45. Rye—89a90c. Barley nominal at 90a95c for spring; $1a102 for fall.

HAY—Market inactive, with sales based on track at $25a28 as to quality.

HONEY—Small sales at 35@40c ℘ lb.

HOMINY—Sales at $4 25@4 75 ℘ bbl.

HOPS—Market active at 55@60c for 1871s; 1870s not wanted.

LIME—Cleveland white $2 ℘ bbl; Eastern $1 75.

LARD OIL—Sales at 70@72; jobbing lots, 72@73c ℘ gallon.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at 90a95c ℘ cwt.; middlings $1 10@1 25.

MINCE MEAT—Choice brands 12c ℘ lb.

ONIONS—Yellow $6@7; red $4 50@5 00. The stocks are light and prices active.

POTATOES—Sales in a jobbing way at 80@85c ℘ bushel.

RAGS—Sales at 3⅛@3½c ℘ lb.

SALT—Sales extra No 1 at $1 65 ℘ bbl; No 2 $1 55.

SAPOLIO—Demand fair at $6 00 ℘ case of 6 doz each.

SEEDS—Clover seed $5 50@6 00; timothy seed $4 00@4 20; flaxseed $1 90a1 95 ℘ bush.

TALLOW—Sales at 7⅞@8c ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 93c ℘ gal.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 13, 1873.

REMARKS.—The crude market was steady here without any change in prices, for the reason that there was no demand. At Parker's some 8,000 to 9,000 bbls changed hands at various prices, ranging from $2 25 down to $2 10 per barrel. In our market holders were asking 6a6½c per gallon. For prices at other points see our dispatches.

REFINED.

We have no change to note as relates to prices or demands. The asking rates are: Car load lots at the works 17a17¼c for 500 to 1,000 bbls, and upwards 16a16½c per gallon.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, February 12.—The *Herald* says: The markets were unchanged, with intervals of strength at particular points during the day. Upper road was inactive and prices irregular, ranging from $2 22½ to $2 27. Lower road was quiet and unchanged at $2 25. Sales:

2,000 bbls upper creek, T. P.	$2 22½
1,000 bbls upper creek, T. P.	2 25
500 bbls upper creek, T. P.	2 27½
1,000 bbls upper creek, P. T.	2 22½
2 cars upper creek, P. T.	2 27½
500 bbls upper creek, P. T.	2 22½
300 bbls upper creek, P. T.	2 22½
500 bbls lower creek, spot	2 25
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	2 40
3,000 bbls Oil City, spot	2 45
250 bbls Oil City, spot	2 35
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 20
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 25
2,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 17½
500 bbls Parker's, spot	2 20
2,000 bbls Parker's, spot	2 20
1,500 bbls Tidioute, spot	2 10
2,000 bbls Tidioute, spot	2 12½

NEW YORK, February 12, closing 11.—Small inquiry for crude in bulk at 9c; a few light sales reported at this price. Refined steadily held at 20c, with a moderate inquiry from shippers at this price; sales 3,900 bbls at 20c; rumored sale of cargo for February at 20¼c. Cases in more demand at about 26½c; sales 13,000 bbls on private terms. Philadelphia delivery very quiet and firm at 19¾a19⅞c for refined.

ROUSEVILLE, February 12.—Market quiet and unchanged at $2 25.

OIL CITY, February 12.—Market dull at $2 40a2 45; upper road $2 20; lower road $2 20.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 12.—Market dull at $2 25.

TITUSVILLE, February 12.—Market quiet, dull and unchanged at $2 20 asked, with no bids.

PHILADELPHIA, February 12.—Market quiet; S. W. 19¾c; crude 8¾c; cases 25½a26c; sales 3,500 bbls at 19¾c; futures: April to June, 21c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

OIL CITY, February 12.—Market quiet and firm at $2 40.

NEW YORK, February 12.—Crude 9c; refined 19¾c.

TITUSVILLE, February 12.—Market very quiet and the feeling weaker; we quote at $2 17a2 20.

PARKER'S, February 12.—Market dull at $2 15.

TIDIOUTE, February 12.—Market firm at $2 15.

PHILADELPHIA, February 12.—Refined 19¾a20c; crude 8½c in bulk; in bbls 14¼c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Bbls.
O J Greer	Citizens' Oil Works	429
Thomas Long	Citizens' Oil Works	384
H McKelvy	Vesta Oil Works	468
L Lewis	Vesta Oil Works	468
J P Wood	Vesta Oil Works	318
Lockhart, F & Co	Brilliant Oil Works	303
Lockhart, B & Co	Brilliant Oil Works	457
N W Stevenson	Eagle Oil Works	450
Owner	Eagle Oil Works	240
N W Stevenson	Peerless Oil Works	471
N W Stevenson	Fairview Oil Works	397
O J Greer	Nonpareil Oil Works	223
Owner	Macomber, T & Co	308
N W Stevenson	Commercial Oil W'ks	81
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	80

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Citizens' Oil Works	865	Vesta Oil Works	1,088
Brilliant Oil Works	760	Eagle Oil Works	690
Peerless Oil W's	471	Fairview Oil W'ks	397
Nonpareil Oil W'ks	223	Macomber, T & Co	308
Commercial Oil W.	81	Sunbeam Oil W's	80
Total			4,863

Shipments of Refined Oil East via. A. V. R R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, February 11, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
C C Beggs	J R Bartle & Co, N Y	55
Braum & Wagner	J R McKee, New York	210
Total		265

Iron Movement.

The following were the receipts and shipments of ore and pig iron for the week ending Saturday, February 9, 1873:

	Receipts. Tons. Ore.	Receipts. Tons. Pig.	Shipments. Tons. Ore.	Shipments. Tons. Pig.
Routes.				
St. L. and I. M. R. W	7,120	925	....	....
A. and P. R. W	210	10	....	....
R. R. I. and St. L. R. W	....	....	40	30
T. W. and W. R. W	....	....	....	110
C. A. and W. R. W	....	....	....	240
St. L., V, T. H. and I. R. W	....	40	830	170
St. L., T. H. and I. R. W	....	....	30	448
O. and M. R. W	....	40	200	100
Total for week	7,330	1,015	1,150	1,098
Week previous	7,698	940	610	640

—*St. Louis Republican.*

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 12.—The trade movement was rather slow to-day and the weather was adverse to active trade. Commission houses were quiet, but have large orders on hand for future delivery of domestics, prints and dress fabrics. The market for cotton goods was strong for all descriptions, but without much change in prices. Agawam F brown sheetings are up to 11½c. Denims active and Amoskeags sold ahead at 26c. The jobbing trade in chocolate and medium colored prints and ginghams continue to increase. Foreign goods dull except for staple fabrics.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, February 12, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Wednesday, Feb. 12th	1,420	2,000	2,650	120	69

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Wednesday, Feb. 12th	1,020	1,400	3,800	90	....

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle to-day, as will be seen by report above, are inclined to be heavy. The principal portion of the offerings are of a common to medium grade, but few prime cattle being on sale. Trade so far has been very slow, hardly any cattle selling, except a few loads for shipment to New York. Advices from Philadelphia are not favorable, and buyers for that market are holding off. So far the volume of trade has been light, and from appearances a good many cattle will be shipped out on first hands. As buyers want further concessions, which sellers are unwilling to give, as they are of the opinion that cattle are as low here now as they can be bought elsewhere. Following are the rates current:

Extra 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $7; extra 1,400 lbs $6 50 to $6 75; extra 1,300 lbs $6 00 to $6 25; prime 1,200 lbs $5 25 to $5 75; prime 1,100 lbs $5; fair 1,000 lbs $4 25 to $4 75; common $4; bulls $2 50 to $3 50.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs light. The market is active and prices are considerably higher than last week. Extra Philadelphia hogs are in light supply and sell readily, and are quotable fully 10c per hundred higher than yesterday. Yorkers are not selling quite so well, and trade to-day a little slow on this grade. Following are the rates at which the different grades are selling:

Extra Philadelphia $5 30; prime do $5 20 to $5 25; prime Yorkers $4 80 to $4 90; rough do $4 75.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep fair. Trade is moderately active, Philadelphia buyers taking hold more liberally. Prices are improved a shade and the feeling is better, but the market is not considered a good one. The only thing that prevents a further decline is the run is not so heavy. Following are the prices at which the different grades and kinds are selling at:

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $6 50; extra 95 lbs, fine wool, $6 00 to $6 25; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 95 to $6 10; prime 85 lbs, fine wool, $5 50; prime 80 lbs, fine wool, $5 00 to $5 25.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., February 12, 1873.

FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and the market is unsettled and lower; No 1 spring Chicago $1 25a1 25½, closing at $1 25⅛; No 2 do $1 21¾, cash; $1 22⅛ seller March; 1 25½ seller April; No 3 do $1 08½a1 09; rejected 96c. Corn quiet and unchanged; No 2 mixed 31c, cash; 31¾c seller March; 36¼c seller May; rejected 27c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No 2, 26¼a27c; rejected 23¼a23¾c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No 2, 65¼c. Barley dull and prices a shade lower; fall No 2, 72¾a73½c; No 3 58a61c.

PROVISIONS—Demand active and prices advanced. Mess pork $12 50a12 65, cash; $12 75a12 80 seller March; $12 95a13 seller April. Lard steady, with a moderate demand at $7 30a7 35 cash. Bulk meats—Demand good at full prices; holders very firm; sales of shoulders packed at 4⅜a4¾c; short rib middles packed 6⅝c; green hams active at 7⅞a8⅜ for 16 to 20 lbs average. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm; sales of shoulders at 5a5⅛c; clear rib sides 7⅜c, both packed. Dressed hogs—Demand fair and market firm at $4 90a4 95.

SEEDS—Steady; timothy $3 15a3 50; common to choice cloverseed $5 25a5 40.

WHISKY—Steady, with a moderate demand at 87½c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 12.—Cotton weak at a decline, and brisk spinning demand; middling uplands 20⅝c; sales of futures 14,850 bales, as follows: February 19¾a20 1-16c; March 20 1-16a20⅛c; April 20⅜a20⅝c; May 20 11-16a20⅞c; June 21 1-16a21⅛c; July 21 9-16c. Flour very dull and heavy; receipts 9,000 bbls; superfine western and State $6 25a7 00; common to good $7 20a7 60; good to choice $7 65a8 75; white wheat extra $8 50a10 50; extra Ohio $7 40a10 50; St. Louis $8 65a13 00. Rye flour quiet at $4 75a6 30. Corn meal steady. Whisky dull at 93c. Wheat dull and unchanged; receipts 10,000 bush; red western $1 90a1 95; white State, store, $2 10; No 2 Milwaukee $1 68a1 70; spring Chicago $1 62a1 66. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn steady; receipts 9,000 bushels; old western mixed, afloat, 66a66½c; store 64c; new western mixed 62a66½c; yellow western 64a65c. Oats a shade firmer and in fair demand; receipts 20,000 bushels; new western mixed 54a55c; old, store 53½a54c; do afloat 54a55c; white western 55a57c. Eggs firm at 31a33c. Hay unchanged. Hops firm at 42a55c for 72. Leather quiet at 28a31c. Wool quiet and firm; fleece 65a68c. Coffee—Rio 17½a20½c. Sugar in moderate demand; fair to good refining 8⅜a9⅛c. Rice strong at 8a8⅞c. Crude petroleum 9c; refined 20c. Turpentine quiet at 67½a68c. Provisions—Mess pork steady at $14 50; old mess $13 75. Beef quiet; mess $9 00a11 75; extra $12 00a13 50. Cut meats dull; hams 11a12c; shoulders 6⅛a6½c. Middles—Short clear 7⅞a7¾c; long clear 7c; long and short clear, March and April, 7⅞c. Lard firm; western steam 8 3-16c; kettle 8 7-16c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., February 12.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,309 head; total for the week 3,927 head; market more active and a shade stronger than yesterday's prices; yards still crowded with common stock and owners holding off for higher prices; about 1,000 head disposed of; sales 422 Illinois steers, 1,144 to 1,364 lbs, at $5 75a6 50; 87 Michigan steers, 1,043 lbs, at $4 75; 88 Ohio steers, 913 to 1,109 lbs, at $5 15a6 00; 164 Missouri steers, 1,286 lbs, at $5; 22 Indiana stockers, [illegible] lbs, at [illegible] Texas steers, [illegible] lbs, at $[illegible]. Sheep and lambs—Receipts to-day 2,000 head; total for the week 7,000 head; not sufficient sales to justify quotable prices; sales 500 Indiana sheep, 80 to [illegible] lbs, at $4 75a6 00; 168 Michigan sheep, 93 lbs, $5 80; 341 Ohio sheep, 80 to 82 lbs, at $4 50a4 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day 200 head, making the supply for the week 12,000 head; no stock in pens and prices nominally $4 90a5 00.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, February 12.—Cotton dull, but unchanged, with no sales. Flour—Demand fair and market firm; superfine $5 50a6 00; extra $6 25a6 75; double extra $6 32½a7 50; treble $7 75a8 75. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firmer and a shade higher; No 2 mixed 32c east track; 33⅛a34c elevator. Oats dull, but unchanged; sample lots 28a29. Barley quiet; only sample lots selling. Rye dull and prices drooping; No 2, 71c. Whisky firm at 87½c. Mess pork in good demand for future—$13 25 seller March; $13 50 seller April. Dry salt meats firm; no movement in round lots. Bacon firm, with only an order trade. Lard quiet at 7¾c. Coffee higher at 22a26c. Sugar firm at 10⅛a11¾c. Molasses firm at 70a75c. Hogs firmer at $4 40a4 [illegible]. Cattle dull; common to choice cows and heifers $1 00a4 00; fair to choice steers $4 50a5 60.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 12.—Cotton dull; middling 20c. Flour dull at $7 90a8 25. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm at $1 70a1 92. Corn quiet at 40a41c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats dull at 30a39. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm and unchanged. Linseed oil—Demand fair and market firm at 93a95c. Butter steady, with a moderate demand. Cheese steady, with a moderate demand. Provisions quiet but firm; mess pork—Demand fair and market firm; sales at $13 00. Lard quiet; steam 7⅞a7⅞c; kettle 8c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 4⅝c; clear rib sides 6⅝c; clear sides 6⅞c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 5⅞a5⅞c; clear rib sides 7⅝c; clear sides 7⅞c. Hogs in fair demand at $4 50a4 75; prime to sales at $4 50a4 65; receipts 1,360 head. Whisky steady at 89c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 12.—Bagging quiet at 13a14c. Cotton quiet; low middling 18⅝c. Flour quiet and strong; extra family $7 50; No 1 $8 25; fancy $9 25. Grain firm; wheat $1 75a1 80; corn 40a45c; oats 32c; rye 85c. Provisions steady; demand fair. Railroad transportation south being restricted, prevents dealers from filling orders to some extent. Mess pork $13 25. Bulk shoulders 4⅝a4⅞c; clear rib sides 6⅜a6⅝c; clear sides 6⅞a6⅞c. Bacon—Shoulders 5⅝a5⅞c; clear rib sides 7⅜a7⅝c; clear sides 7⅞c. Sugar cured hams 12⅝a12⅝c. Lard—Choice leaf tierces 8a8⅞c; kegs 9a9⅜c; good 7⅝c. Whisky firm at 89a90c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, February 12.—Cotton dull and prices drooping; good ordinary 17⅛c; low middling 18¾a19c; receipts 2,355 bales; shipments during the last twenty-four hours 1,700 bales; stock 28,030 bales. Flour—Low grades scarce and firm. Corn meal $3 10. Corn—Demand fair and prices advanced to 65a70c. Oats dull and prices drooping at 47a48c. Hay dull at $20a24. Bran dull but unchanged. Bulk meats scarce and firm at 5⅜a7⅛a7⅞c. Lard—Demand fair and market firm at 8⅞a9⅛c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 12.—Flour dull; superfine $4 75a5 50; extra $6 00a7 00; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota $7 75a9 00, the latter price for fancy; State and Ohio $9 00a9 75. Wheat dull; red $1 90a1 95; white $2 00a2 10. Rye dull. Corn dull; yellow 58a59c; white 65c. Oats dull; white 48a49c; mixed 47c. New mess pork $13 50a13 75. Crude petroleum 14⅜c; refined do 19⅛a19⅝c. Whisky dull at 92½a93c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 12.—Flour dull and prices are nominal. Wheat dull; amber Michigan, spot, $1 74⅝; seller April $1 84⅛; do May $1 80; No 2 red $1 59. Corn steady with a moderate demand; high mixed, spot, 38⅛c; seller March 38⅝c; do May, 42⅝c; do June 44c; low mixed, seller May, 42⅛c; yellow 39c; no grade 36c. Oats—Demand light, but holders firm; No 2, 35c. Dressed hogs $5 15a5 40.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, February 12.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; western red $1 80a2 00; amber $2 05a2 15. Corn active; mixed western 64c. Oats firm; western mixed 46a47c. Rye unchanged. Provisions dull except bacon, which is in good jobbing demand; prices nominally unchanged. Choice western butter very scarce and wanted for good to prime 26a28c; choice 30c. Whisky 92a93c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, February 12.—Cotton dull and prices are nominal; low middling 18c. Flour—Demand good at $6 75a9 75. Wheat—Demand good at $1 80a1 90. Corn—Demand good and market firm at 58a60c. Corn meal $2 38. Provisions active and unchanged. Bulk shoulders 5⅛c; clear rib sides 7⅛c; clear sides 7⅜c; hams 9⅛c. Lard—Kettle-dried 8a8⅜c. Country bacon 8c. Hogs $3 75a4 75.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 Milwaukee $1 3[illegible]; No 2 do $1 23¾. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No 2, 27c. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 34⅛c. Rye steady at 65c. Barley—Demand fair and market firm.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, February 12.—Manufactured copper unchanged; ingot lake in good demand and firm at $34 37½a34 50. Pig iron firm; Scotch $5[illegible]a62 50; American $48a50. Bar steady at $110. Russia sheet $16a16 25. Nails steady; cut $5; clinch $5 50a7 25; horse shoe 21a33c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, February 12.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat dull but unchanged; extra white $2 00; No 1, $1 9[illegible]; amber $1 71⅛. Corn quiet and unchanged; yellow 41c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 40c. Clover seed $5 25. Hogs firm at $5 25.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, February 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy; No 1 red $1 70; No 2 do held at $1 65a1 66. Corn quiet at 45a46c. Oats steady; No 1 State 40c. Refined petroleum dull and steady; car lots 16⅞c; small lots 18c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., February 12.—Wheat firm and quiet. Corn unchanged at 60c. Barley firm; bay quinte $1 10.

WE SELL

ONLY ON COMMISSION.

Price Governed by Supplies in Market.

LOH & COOLEY,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Orders solicited. Correspondence invited.

WHEAT—CHOICE

Amber and Red Winter Wheat,

in store and to arrive. For sale by

DANIEL WALLACE,

253 LIBERTY STREET.

HENRY REA, JR.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, 305 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

For the sale of RED and WHITE WHEAT, TIMOTHY, CLOVER and FLAX SEED, DRESSED HOGS, BACON, LARD, BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, GAME, CIDER, APPLES, POTATOES, &c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 114@114⅛.

NEW YORK, February 12, 1873—P. M.

MONEY.

Money stringent, loaned as high as 1-80 per day, and closed at 7 per cent. currency@7 per cent. coin interest per annum; most of the business was done at 1-32a1-16 on account of much talk of lock up in aid of bear operations in stocks.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange dull and heavy at 109 1-16a109⅛.

GOLD.

Gold quiet and firm at 114a114⅛. Loans 2a6 per cent for carrying and 1-64 to flat for borrowing. Clearings $64,000,000. Treasury disbursements $155,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments quiet and steady. The Assistant Treasurer bought one million from 113 66-100 to 113 85-100.

U. S. coup 1881	118⅛	5-20s, 1867	116⅛
5-20s, 1862	115⅝	5-20s, 1868	116⅛
5-20s, 1864	115⅝	New 5s	113⅛
5-20s, 1865	115⅛	10-40s	114⅛
5-20s, 1865, new	114⅛	Currency 6s	115⅞

STATE BONDS.

State bonds lower, with Tennessees pressed freely for sale.

Missouri 6s	94⅛	Virginia, old	45
Tennessee, 6s, old	79	North Carolina, old	33⅛
Tennessee, new	79	North Carolina, new	18
Virginia, new	50		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Railroad bonds firm and in good demand.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks were freely hammered by the bears most of the day, and prices declined ⅛ to 2½ per cent., with the lowest prices current about three o'clock. Sales very large and heavy. A short interest was made which had the effect late in the day of stiffening prices and causing a rally of ⅛ to 1 per cent., the market closing firm at the recovery.

Canton	100⅛	Wabash	72
Western U. T. Co	87⅛	do pref	82
Quicksilver	43	Fort Wayne	93⅞
Adams Express	97	Terre Haute	12
Wells, Fargo & Co	85	do pref	40
U. S. Express	80	Chicago & Alton	115
American Express	76	do pref	119
Pacific Mail	74⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	44⅛
New York Central	103⅝	Clev., Col. & Cin.	92⅝
Erie	63⅞	Burlington & Quincy	117
do preferred	79	Lake Shore	96
Harlem	120	Panama	41⅞
do preferred	125	Illinois Central	130
Michigan Central	109	Union Pacific	34
P., Ft. W. & Chi	90⅛	Central Pacific	
Northwestern	81	Union	87⅛
do preferred	90	Del. & Lackawanna	100
Rock Island	112⅝	Hartford & Erie	9⅛
St. Paul	52⅛	Bankers' Bills	109⅛
St. Paul pref	74⅛		

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1873.

City of Montreal	February 15	Liverpool.
Baltic	February 15	Liverpool.
Victoria	February 15	Liverpool.
Java	February 19	Liverpool.
Egypt	February 19	Liverpool.
Nevada	February 19	Liverpool.
Glamorgan	February 19	Cardiff.
City of Limerick	February 20	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	February 22	Havre.
Celtic	February 22	Liverpool.
Europa	February 22	Liverpool.
Calabria	February 26	Liverpool.
Arragon	February 26	Bristol.
Wyoming	February 26	Liverpool.
MARCH.		
Atlantic	March 1	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., February 12, 1873.

River stationary, with five feet of water in the channel. Weather snowing; thermometer forty at 4 P. M. F.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., February 12, 1873.

River stationary, with six feet six inches water in the channel. Weather snowing; thermometer thirty-seven at 6 P. M. C.

Parker.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKER, February 12, 1873.

River about three feet and falling slowly; weather cloudy and cold.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., February 12, 1873.

Rained some this morning; commenced snowing about noon and still at it hard. The Brill left for Pittsburgh at 8 A. M.; Express, for Parkersburg, at 11 A. M.; Exchange, for Cincinnati, at 8 P. M.; Granite State, for Portsmouth, at 7 P. M. River eight feet nine inches and falling. The towboat Barnard passed up at 5 P. M. M.

Zanesville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., February 12, 1873.

The ice has drifted so thick and heavy in Taylorsville canal that navigation is again suspended on the Muskingum. Heavy snow to-day and to-night; growing cold.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 12.—River rising rapidly, with twelve feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather cloudy with heavy rains last night and this morning. Departed—Tyrone, Cairo.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., February 12.—Arrived—Liberty, Pittsburgh; Idlewild, Memphis; St. Joe, St. Louis; City of Chester, St. Louis; Potomac, Cincinnati; City of Quincy, St. Louis; Lumsden, Nashville; Esperanza, Cincinnati; Belle of Shreveport, St. Louis; Glasgow, St. Louis. Departed—Liberty, New Orleans; Belle, St. Louis; St. Joe, Hickman; J. C. Kountz, New Orleans; Idlewild, Evansville; Potomac, Memphis. The river has risen three feet. Cloudy and cool.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., February 12.—No arrivals. Departed—Mary E. Forsythe, St. Louis. Clear and pleasant.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.		
Elector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.
[illegible]	M. A. Cox	Nashville.
Departed.		
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Wheeling.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Boats Departing This Day.		
Geneva	Mail boat	8 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Geneva	West Virginia	Donaldson, 3 P. M.

MONONGAHELA—Six feet and stationary.

THE marks last evening indicated six feet of water and about at a stand. Trade was fair on the landing notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather. The snow that began to fall about noon, continued up to the time we wrote this paragraph.

THE steamer Messenger is loading at St. Louis for this city.

THE towboats Samson No. 2 and Coal City arrived since our last.

THE Carrie Brooks brought up a big trip. She returned last evening.

THE steamer Belle Vernon, Captain Darragh, is loading at Cincinnati for the Arkansas river.

THE barges I. N. Whitaker and John Wilhelm are filling up right fast for St. Louis. Shippers will bear this fact in mind and hurry down their freight.

ONE of the barges of the Petona lodged on the dam at the head of the canal Sunday night. The freight was being removed yesterday, and protest has been entered.

THE coal boat sunk in Lock No. 3 has been removed. The way is now clear. Commencing this morning, the boats on the slackwater will arrive and depart on time.

THE fine steamer West Virginia, Capt. P. Donaldson, takes her departure this day at 3 P. M. for Brownsville and Geneva. For further information call on Capt. S. R. Patterson, on the wharfboat.

THE unfavorable state of the weather prevented the Juniata from being unloaded in time, hence she has deferred her departure to Cincinnati until Friday, at 4 P. M. Passengers and shippers will make note of this.

THE steamer Elector, Capt. R. R. Abrams, takes her departure this day, at 8 A. M., for Brownsville and Geneva. At 5 P. M. the fine packet E. Bennett, Capt. Z. W. Carmack, takes her departure for Brownsville and Geneva and way points.

THE owners and others interested in the steamer Marnia are cited by United States Marshal Packard, of New Orleans, to appear on the first Monday in March, and show cause why she should not be sold to satisfy Thomas Allen et al. and P. Mella et al.

D. S. MURDOCK, one of the most prominent citizens and business men of Ironton, died last Saturday at 5 o'clock P. M. He has been interested in steamboat stock for a number of years, and was part owner of the Chesapeake at the time of his death.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* says: Captain Droun has contracted with Knox & Son, Harmar, Ohio, for a new sternwheel steamer for the Marietta trade, to be completed about June 1, and to have the Emperor's machinery. Her length will be 200 feet; beam, 38 feet; depth of hold, 4½ feet; capacity about 400 tons.

FROM the Keokuk (Iowa) *Constitution* of Friday last we learn that a case is now being tried in the District Court of that place, brought by Emma [illegible] against the Northwestern Union Packet Company for damages alleged to have resulted to plaintiff, from the violent treatment of the officers of the steamer S. S. Merrill. She is a negro woman and wanted the rights of white people while traveling on the boat.

FRIDAY'S Sioux City *Journal* had the following: It is now rumored that S. B. Coulson has got the government freight contract, and that the Northern Pacific Railroad Company is endeavoring to buy him out and secure the freighting. While we cannot vouch for the truthfulness of this report, we will say that it certainly comes through quite a reliable source. Captain O. P. Tharpe, superintendent of the Marine Railway, Cincinnati, has received from Washington letters patent of a new rudder. The Condor, Thomas W. Means and Crescent City are using it.

THE Wheeling *Intelligencer* of yesterday says: Capt. J. T. Russel, former popular commander of the R R Hudson, was in the city, yesterday. Capt. R. reports that he will soon have afloat a bran new, crack little steamer, Emma Graham, and will make lively times in some trade, and as the Captain has a strange way of doing what he says, we expect to hear of a steamboat war in which the Emma G. will take prominent part. We could not learn where Captain R. will set his stakes, but wherever it may be he will be found a courteous and popular officer.

THE River and Harbor bill contains the following, among its principal items for the West: Chicago harbor, $90,000; Fox and Wisconsin rivers, $300,000; St. Mary's Canal, $200,000; Toledo harbor, $100,000; Des Moines rapids, $400,000; Rock Island, $50,000; improvement of the Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas, $160,000; St. Louis and Alton harbor, $100,000; Ohio river, $200,000; Falls of Ohio, $100,000; Upper Monongahela, $56,000; mouth of the Mississippi, $250,000; Illinois river, $50,000; for lesser harbors on the lakes and lesser rivers, amounts about as usual.

WEDNESDAY'S Little Rock *Republican* has it that the Arkansas is rising rapidly there, and that the prospects for high water are good.

A darkey got three years in the Illinois penitentiary by a Court at Cairo the other day, for stealing a silver pitcher and bowl from the Mary E. Forsythe last December.

The machinery of the wrecked steamer Little Rock was sold at auction at Memphis on Saturday.

Of the R. P. Walt, sunk by the ice at the Memphis wharf, nothing remains in sight but the starboard wheelhouse and a few stanchions. All other portion of her upper works has been carried away.

WE copy the following from the Nashville *Union and American*: The B. M. Runyan had a calliope whose music greatly amused the natives along the banks of the Cumberland river. This boat used to arrive at Canton every Sunday morning about church time, and the congregation would nearly all leave the House of God to see the new packet and hear the strange music. The preacher having grown tired of this repeated interruption, on one occasion announced that there would be at his church preaching next Sunday directly after the Runyan passed down. P. S.—The skeptical are referred to Buz or Bill Jo Fuqua for the truth of the above.

VICKSBURG.—LEATHERS ON COTTON.—Capt. Tom Leathers flatly refuses to carry cotton from Vicksburg to New Orleans for less than $1 per bale, and says he can't do it and thrive. The Vicksburg *Times* of the 5th says:

We want cheaper means of transportation than such costly structures as the Lee, Natchez, Pargoud and Katie can give us. We must get cheaper boats in this trade, those which can do the business with one-third the expense. Such boats can be had, and we should busy ourselves in securing them. The trade that can by proper management be secured by means of local packets, will make Vicksburg a thriving city. Do not let us settle back in the old channel again and permit these steamers to divert this immense business to other points.

ICICLES.—People were still crossing the ice at Alton on Saturday. The ice gorge there has now lasted six weeks. At Quincy the prospects for an early break up are good, the thaw having had considerable effect on the ice. At Davenport, Friday, the river was rising slowly and water on top of the gorge. The prospects for an early break up there with this weather are good. At Muskatine preparations amongst the rafts and steamers there were being made, Saturday, fearing a break up soon. At Leavenworth the river is on the rise, and with the mild weather has caused the ice in the river to become weak and dangerous to cross. At Kansas City, Saturday, the river was rising slowly and the people thought the ice would soon depart. At St. Joseph, Friday, the river commenced swelling and overflowed the transfer tracks. The ice is becoming very weak and will not hold another week unless they have another cold snap.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R

O H Allerton, 98 bales hay; Laing & McK, 1 car hay; Lucy Furnace Co, 3 do limestone; Reese & Co, 70 sheets iron; Schlesinger & H, 10 bbls oat meal; W Frank & Sons, 4 casks glass; Park Bros & Co, 1 bdl steel; Reese, G & Co, 1 anvil; Sands & R, 22 step ladders; J Horne & Co, 2 cases mdse; Hunter & Gray, 1 box lamp fixtures; Voigt, M & Co, 8 saddles antelope; Wormser & Jones, 25 bxs tobacco; Jas H Parker, 2,500 g hams; Haworth & D, 100 bbls flour; Reese Owens & Co, 50 tcs lard; Thos Barnes, 1 bbl umber; J S Dilworth, 1 box chimneys; Singer, N & Co, 26 bdls steel; N Gier, 11 bbls grease; D Hull, 37 hides, 2 bbls tallow; Maloney & L, 1 car steel, lot old axles; W Bigham, 1 car hay; W J Meek, 1 do corn; F W Jenkins & Bro, 560 bbls flour; Dilworth Bros, 1 bbl molasses, 2 bxs cheese; England & B, 120 bxs nails; G F Shade, 1 car staves; W Mullins, 101 oil bbls; Schnellback & H, 1 car bran, 218 bags oats, 1 car middlings; H Riddle & Son, 10 bbls apples; F Sellers & co, 16 tcs grease; H J McCracken & Bro, 10 bbls flour; H Rea, Jr, 119 bags cloverseed, 2 bbls lard; Jos King, 1 car hay; Danl Wallace, 400 sks flour, 100 bbls do; Houck, McG & co, 100 do do; Jacob Henker & co, lot s iron; Josh Rhoades, 185 sks barley; Schomaker & co, 300 bbls flour; T C Jenkins, 400 do do; J B Canfield, 59 bxs flasks, 12 do bottles; Voigt, Orrmen & co, 1 car wheat; Hitchcock, McC & co, 3 do oats; Josh Rhoades, 3 do barley; T T Wood, 3 do corn; Pier, Dannals & co, 2 do barley; Marshall, K & co, 2 do wheat; Jas Alexander, 1 do oats; M F Herron, Jr, 1 do oats; Heffenry & Hood, 2 do corn; Head, Carson & co, 1 do oats; Young & Booth, 2 do barley.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Gilmore & Co, 1 car bulk wheat; Isabella Fce Co, 15 cars l stone; Wm Duncan, 15 bgs feed; C Gliss, 775 galls ware; Wm Forse, 3 bbls apples, 1 crock lard; R & W Jenkinson, 40 cads tobacco; Isabella Fce Co, 1 car clay; Grusch, R & Co, 1 do lumber; A Wilson, 6 pails tobacco, 1 case do; C Strott, 1 car staves; S M Cummings, 6 cars lumber; Pittsburgh and Allegheny Car Stables, 1 car corn; Keiler, S & Co, 160 g hides, 2 bdls c skins; F W Garcis, 50 bbls sizings; J H Hespennide, 50 bbls h wines; N Gardner, 7 bags beans; Western Penitentiary, 4 rolls leather; Harbaugh, M & O, 6 cars limestone; Geo Stewart, 1 car feed; L Walter & Son, 1 do lumber; Hack & S, 1 do flour and feed; M B Suydam, 175 bgs f seed; Keifer, S & Co, 51 g s hides; J Herbert, 59 bbls g apples.

West Penn Railroad.

W H Speaker, 1 bx eggs, 1 bg beans, 1 do flour; J Helsel, 2 firkins butter, 2 bgs beans, 1 de onions; J S Clark, 2 bgs beans, 2 do onions; Hack & S, 64 bgs oats; J Keeling, 17 bgs potatoes, 5 do apples, 30 do oats, 1 box and 3 firkins butter, 2 bxs eggs, 2 do d fruit, 2 crocks butter; Bailiff & Brown, 1 lb machine, 2 gas cylinders; Penn Salt Co, 5 bbls sal soda, 5 do coppers, 20 do p alum, 125 cases lye, 15 kegs sal soda, 18 bbls bicarb soda; Roenig & G, 28 bgs husks; H W Buffum, 9 bxs bottles; J C Thompson, 1 car bulk oats; Jas Newell, 115 empty kegs; Lorenz & W, 10 e casks; Myers & McG, 3 bbls lub oil; H Crawford, 13 bbls apples; Law & McD, 5 bags beans; A Holstein, 1 car bark; Jas Callery, 1 do; Lappe & Hax, 1 do; J Kenn, 2 do; Keifer, S & Co, 1 do; Hastings & Bro, 3 cars posts; Geo Frank, 1 do stave; G Salata, 5 bxs d cheese; Kasshan, 10 do; A W Erwin, 3 bxs d goods; S M Cumming, 11 bales waste; J F Nickols, 1 box shoes; B Taggart, 2 do; A W Erwin, 5 bxs d goods, 1 bale do; W H Park, 3 bxs cigars; W Wachter, 1 bx shoes; Beckfield & N, 6 do raisins, 1 tub currants.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Dunbar & co, 2 cars lumber; G A Mandoff, 1 do do; South Side P M Co, 1 do do; W Frank & son, 1 do old glass, 1 do straw; Duncan & T, 1 do oil bbls; Central Refining co, 1 do do; Scott & Gesal, 1 do oats and rye; Carnagie Kloman & co, 1 do f clay; Anderson & Woods, 1 do do; B D Moore, 355 oil bbls; C A Warmcastle, 200 do do; F W Jenkins, 54 bbls flour; C H Dutchen, 1 bx lasts; M B Cochran, 1 bx h ware; J P Woodwell & co, 4 pkgs f wire; Godfrey & Clark, 10 pkgs machinery; M W Rankin & Bro, 19 cases tobacco; J N Taylor, 12 pails do, 2 cases do; J Henderson & Bro, 1 bx chalk, 16 bxs a b compound; D W Garrett, 6 bxs fish; Thos McCoy, 10 do do; Whitmore Wolf & co, 2 cases wine; W H Lemon, 12 bdls chairs, 1 do do; Carnagie, K & co, 4 iron beams; J D Thompson & co, 2 bxs chalk; M McWhinney & co, 4 bdls wheels; W B Townsend, 1 bale wire; Anderson Woods, lot old steel; J W Baker, 2 cases tobacco; Hubbard, L & co, 2 saws; Grover & B S M co, 4 crates c work; Dalzell & C, 5 bbls l oil; Hikan W & P, 24 do turnips; J Hook, 23 sks rags, 3 bdls rope; Wm Welsh & co, 30 sks rye; John Danson, lot old rope; G G Penneck, 5 bbls c oil; T C Jenkins, 5 bbls and 25 kegs meal; Seghmeyer, W, 20 kegs barley, 5 do meal; Jno Porterfield & co, 5 do meal, 5 do wheat; Scobie, Reed & Smith, 2 shellers, 2 wheels; Voigt, M & co, 46 crocks butter; Arbuckles & co, 112 bbls molasses; S Dilworth, 33 do do; Johnson & C, 48 do do; Carter Bro & co, 22 do do; G H Berry, 27 do do; W Haslage, 54 do do.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

C Howard & Son, 8 cars lime stone; Shoenberger B & Co, 2 do do; Carnagie K & Co, 2 do do; Isabella F Co, 1 do do; R P Rigan, 1 do lumber; Scott & Gisal, 2 do grain; Ligon Shoob & Co, 1 do f bricks; D Denalson, 2 bales hops; J Mahlen, 2 bxs mdse; T C Jenkins, 7 sks rags; Seibert & Bug, 2 beef hides; J Hoffman, 2 calves; Wm Hoffman, 1 do; Head, Carson & Co, 1 bbl eggs; Fenner & Wilder, 2 cars hay; Kranell & V, 24 bxs yeast; J R & A Murdock, 1 bbl w i bels; Anderson & Woods, 1 bx castings; J H Johnston, 1 do m iron; Anerbach & W, 20 do l cheese; Dunsvey & Bro, 1 case mdse; Reddick & Co, 22 bxs glass; Johnston W & Co, 1 bx casket.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

Wm B Hays & Son, 41 tcs hams, 12 do p feet, 7 bbls sausage; Carter Bros & Co, 27 do molasses; T C Jenkins, 400 sks flour; D Wallace, 400 do do; Thompson & Bro, 156 do barley; S B Floyd & Co, 162 do oats; F Shields, 62 do barley; Haworth & D, 4 hhds sugar; Geo Stewart, 50 bbls flour, 100 sks do; Laing & McK, 140 bbls cement; J E Daniels, 86 hides; F Ardary, 1 car hay; Kennedy C & Co, 56 bales cotton; Eagle Cotton Mills, 24 do.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	35	Pitts Forge & Iron Co, c	1
Oughey & Hallman, m	4	Lewis, O & P, o	2
Dilworth, P & Co, m	3	Lindsay & McC, m	1
Moorhead, McM & Co, o	5	Spang, C & Co, m	6
Wharton, Bros & Co, o	1	Lewis, B, D & Co, m	1
Total			59

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	8	Pitts Forge & I'n Co, m	1
Rogers & B, o	1	Hussey, Wells & Co, o	1
Isabella Furnace Co, o	16	Shoenberger, B & Co, o	1
Total			28

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	2	Wm Smith & Son, m	1
Wm Clark & Co, m	1		
Total			4

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, c	1	Loomis & C, m	1
Nimick & Co, b	1		
Total			3

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J Moorhead, m	3	J Reamer, m	3
Wharton, Bro & Co, m	2		
Total			8

Receipts of Coal per A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
N Y & C G Coal Co	53	Armstrong D & Co	34
Sable Coal Co	19		
Total			106

FINANCIAL.

GOOD INVESTMENT

Near Home.

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. 30 Year Bonds,

OF

Buffalo Valley Railroad

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

A BRANCH OF THE PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD, EXTENDING FROM GARRETT TO BERLIN, ONLY EIGHT MILES LONG.

Interest Payable Semi-Annually at Western National Bank, Baltimore.

The Graduation, Bridging, &c., completed. Cross Ties delivered ready for superstructure. Nothing wanted to complete it but the laying of the rails, which can be done in thirty days.

The Road up to present date is out of debt. Whole issue of Bonds Eighty Thousand Dollars.

It is a well known fact that Short Line Roads pay the best, and this Line has the additional advantage that it connects with one of the leading Trunk Lines leading to Pittsburgh, and besides, it passes through one of the most productive, beautiful and fertile Mineral Valleys of Pennsylvania, abounding in Timber, Coal, Iron Ore and very superior Fire Clay, the Freights on which alone, without the passenger travel, must produce a large revenue.

FOR SALE AT

85 and Accrued Interest,

BY

Ira B. McVay & Co.

PETROLEUM.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,

Riverside Oil Refinery,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Carbon and Head-Light Oils,

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Duquesne Way and Ninth St., Pittsburgh.

Orders from the Wholesale Trade solicited.

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WARING & KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in Petroleum and its Products.

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Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works

ESTABLISHED 1808.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS will be received until FEBRUARY 24 for Two (2) Stone Abutments on Pine Creek, in Sharpsburg and Etna Boroughs, on the road leading from the Butler Plank Road to the Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville Bridge. Work to be done by the Perch. For information apply to

A. KELLY,
G. A. CHALFANT, Esqs.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

BANK OF INDUSTRY,

No. 42 WYLIE AVENUE.

CAPITAL, - - - - $100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

DIRECTORS.

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John Kelly, H. Darlington,
Peter O'Neil, Matthew Mawhinney,
George Wilson, John Kaiser.

JOSEPH ROSS, President.
M. HANRAHAN, Cashier.

Allegheny National Bank,

OF PITTSBURGH,

No. 33 Fifth Avenue.

Capital Stock, $500,000.

J. W. COOK..........President.
R. W. MACKEY..........Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS..........Cashier.

THE NATIONAL TRUST CO.,

No. 423 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL, - - $100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Deposits of $1 and upward received. Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections, and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount Days—Tuesdays and Fridays.

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Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,

No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1872

CAPITAL..........$100,000
PRIVILEGE..........$500,000.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bonds and other good Securities.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Books of By-Laws furnished at the Bank.
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President—HENRY LAMBERT.
Vice President—ANDREW MILLER.
Cashier—W. J. SCULLY.

Open for business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
Board of Directors meets daily at 11 o'clock.

Masonic Deposit Saving Bank

No. 135 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARTERED BY LEGISLATURE.

Capital, $200,000. Privilege, $500,000,

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

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ROBT. PITCAIRN, Superintendent Pennsylvania Railroad.
JNO. CHISLETT, Superintendent Allegheny Cemetery.
DR. A. H. GROSS.
GETER C. SHIDLE, of James Shidle & Son.
WM. SCOTT, Contractor.
WM. F. LANG, of Watt, Lang & Co.
RALPH BAGALEY, Secretary Westinghouse Air Brake Company.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Superintendent Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.
AARON FRENCH, of Pittsburgh Cast Steel Spring Company.
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GEO. C. McLEAN, Cashier.

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14 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL..........$200,000.

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G. FOLLANSBEE, JOHN P. SCOTT,
J. H. BORLAND, JACOB S. REYMER,
R. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON..........President.
JOHN D. FRASER..........Cashier.

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SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bills of Exchange, Notes and all good Securities.

Accounts of Banks and Individuals solicited.

Board meets for Discount daily at 11½ o'clock.

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS

MONEY LOANED

ON

UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

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CYRUS CLARKE, JR..........Cashier

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Bankers and Brokers,

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Transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, including the purchase and sale of Government and State Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and other Securities on COMMISSION.

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C. L. BRENNAN..........Captain.
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For Cairo and St. Louis.

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For Oil Wells, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Planing and Rolling Mills. Have on hand and are prepared to order all sizes TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED CYLINDER and LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, HOUSE FRONTS, COLUMNS, WINDOW HEADS and MACHINE CASTINGS of every description. Prompt attention given to Repairing. Nos. 33 and 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

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Pipe Foundry,

Twenty-third St., near Penn Ave.

Orders solicited for all kinds of

FLANGE AND BOWL PIPE

AND ALSO

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16 by 30, 15 by 48, 14 by 30, 12 by 24, 10 by 18, 10 by 22, 9 by 14, 8 by 24, 8 by 12.

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CHEAP STEAM PUMP,

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Immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge,

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SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO [illegible]

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

New Government Organized.

Ex-King Retires to Portugal.

THE BOURBONS AT WORK.

The Situation in Spain, Following the Abdication of King Amadeus.

LONDON, February 12, 10 A. M.—Since six o'clock this morning the dispatches received from Madrid have reported no disturbances, and there seems to be a disposition to maintain order and to support the provisional authorities. Yesterday the two Houses of the Cortes assembled at a late hour and the formal message of abdication was read. It states that the King has maturely considered his course; that he accepted the crown under the belief that the people would support him; that he was deceived; that if his enemies were foreigners he would not have taken this course; that Spain has been in perpetual disquiet, and all his efforts to put an end to the intrigues have been unavailing; that he has no wish to remain on the throne as the King of a party. Upon the completion of the reading the Senate and Congress met together and constituted themselves a sovereign Cortes. Senor Rivero, President of Congress, in a brief speech, declared himself ready to answer for the preservation of order and the execution of the sovereign decrees. The abdication of Amadeus was then accepted unanimously. A commission from the members of Senate and Congress was then appointed to draft a reply to the message, and another commission to accompany the King to the frontier. Senor Pio then proposed a resolution establishing the Republic and vesting in the Assembly supreme power. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 256 yeas against 32 nays. The Assembly was still in session when the foregoing was telegraphed.

LATER.—The Committee of the Legislature have agreed to report in favor of raising one million two hundred thousand dollars by levying a direct tax on the people to meet the present obligations. The details of the proceedings of the Cortes have been received. The resolution of Pio was adopted. It comprised the following propositions: That Spain be declared a republic, and the National Assembly assume all power and supreme authority, and appoint a respectable government to execute their decrees; that to another Assembly, hereafter elected, be referred the duty of determining the form of the Constitution. The resolution was divided into several parts. Each part was voted upon separately. The provisions declaring that the republic should vest the sovereign power in the Assembly were adopted. The remaining clauses were then taken up for discussion. Salmeron declared that the government of Zorilla ought to receive the support of the Assembly, he demanded that a new government be elected before the proposals of Pio were accepted. Rivero answered that the President of the Cortes was responsible for the preservation of the public peace and order. Zorillo came down into the body of the chamber and urged the propriety of Salmeron's demand. He was called to order by the President, and asked to resume his seat upon the Ministerial bench. Martos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said it was to be deplored that the President kept up forms of tyranny when the monarchy was being superceded by a republic. Rivero thereupon left the chair of the House, and Figueros was called to preside in his place.

1 P. M.—The following from Madrid has been received: It is believed here that Rivero, President of the Cortes, will be elected President of the Provisional Republic, being established by the vote of last night. Perfect order is preserved in Madrid. The attitude of the troops of the regular army and of the National Guard is satisfactory.

PARIS, February 12.—A dispatch from Madrid announces that arrangements were made for King Amadeus and the royal family to leave that city at six o'clock this morning.

MADRID, February 12.—In the Cortes to-day a new Cabinet was elected, Figueros being chosen President of the Council, and Castelar Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The New Government of Spain.

MADRID, February 12.—The Cortes to-day elected the following government: Figueros, for President of Council, received 244 votes; Cordoba, Minister of War, 239; Pi Y. Margall, Minister of Interior, 243; Nicolas Salmeron, Minister of Justice, 242; Francisco Salmeron, Minister of Colonies, 238; Beranger, Minister of Marine, 246; Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, 245; Becerra, Minister of Public Works, 233; Echegaray, Minister of Finances, 242. The newly elected members of the government took seats upon the Ministerial bench. Figueros then addressed the Assembly. He said he owed his appointment to political circumstances. He believed Orense would have been nominated had he been present. He promised that the Spanish people should in future have the utmost freedom in the choice of their rulers and representatives. He then read numerous telegrams from the provinces showing that the public peace and order had been everywhere preserved. He hoped the Republic would be established forever, and that Spain would henceforth exercise her just influence in the affairs of Europe. He believed other Latin nations would not be slow to imitate her example. The government now chosen would insure national integrity. The Assembly then adjourned. The President of the Cortes will be elected to-morrow. The city is quiet to-night. The revolution will be celebrated by a grand illumination.

PARIS, February 12.—Prince Alphonse, son of ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, is expected to arrive in Paris to-morrow from Vienna. It is said the principal Communists of London, British Isles and Genoa have started from those cities for Madrid. The French government issued instructions to the authorities along the Spanish frontier to redouble their vigilance for the prevention of violations of French neutrality.

NAPLES, February 12.—An Italian frigate has sailed from this port for Lisbon to meet Amadeus and convey him to this country. Another man-of-war has gone to Valencia to bring away the ex-King's attendants and court equipage.

Ex-King Amadeus Retires to Portugal.

LONDON, February 13.—Dispatches from Madrid announce that ex-King Amadeus, with his wife and children, has gone to Lisbon, where he will remain until spring.

Activity of the Bourbons—Money Subscribed to Resist the Spanish Republic.

PARIS, February 12.—A meeting was held at the residence of the Duke D'Aumale yesterday, at which 100,000,000 francs were subscribed to aid the Duke De Montpensier in operations against the republic in Spain. Masses are to be celebrated for the success of the Bourbon cause. Prince Francois D'Assise, consort of ex-Queen Isabella, has left Paris for Madrid. Senor Olozaga to-day took leave of President Thiers, and leaves probably for the same destination.

Don Carlos Taking Advantage of the Crisis.

PARIS, February 12.—Telegrams report that Don Carlos is preparing to take advantage of the crisis in Spain to push his claims to the throne.

One of the Irish Priests Acquitted.

DUBLIN, February 12.—The trial of Rev. Loftus, the first one of the Galway priests brought before the Court of Queen's Bench in this city, on a charge of having illegally used spiritual influence to intimidate voters and secure the election of Capt. Nolan to Parliament, was brought to a conclusion to-day and resulted in his acquittal, the jury having failed to agree. The announcement of the acquittal was received with applause.

The Pope's Jurisdiction in Switzerland Denied

BERNE, February 12.—The Federal Council have addressed a letter to the Papal Charge D'Affairs at Berne denying in a sharp manner the right of the Pope to dismember the Bishoprics of Switzerland. The Council also requires Bishop Mermillod to decide quietly whether he intends to obey the Pope or the Swiss government.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

BERNE, February 12.—The Federal Council has decided to expel Bishop Mermillod from the Canton of Geneva.

VIENNA, February 12.—The bill providing for Ministerial electoral reform has received the approval of the Emperor and will soon be presented to the Reichsrath.

LONDON, February 12.—The Spanish Consul at Liverpool has offered a liberal reward for information which will lead to the discovery of shipments of arms to the insurgents in Spain and in Spanish colonies.

Miss Rothschild was to-day married with religious ceremonies, notwithstanding the opposition of ritualists, to Hon. Eliot Yorke, son of the Earl of Hardwicke.

Marine News.

LONDON, February 12.—The steamers California and City of Antwerp arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 12, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝a92¾, and for account 92⅝a92¾. American securities—5-20s of '65, 92½; do of '67, 93½; 10-40s, 91¾; new 5s, 90¾; Erie Railway 52. Linseed oil £33 15sa £34. Turpentine 50s 6d.

FRANKFORT, February 12.—United States bonds, 5-20s of 62, 95¾.

PARIS, February 12.—Rentes 55 francs 40 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 12.—Cotton dull and depressed; middling upland 9⅞a9⅞d; Orleans 10a10¼d. Sales 10,000 bales; of American 5,000 bales; for speculation and export 1,000 bales; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston December and January 9 9-16a9⅝d. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 12s 2da12s 3d. Flour 29s 6d. Corn 27s. Mess pork 61s. Cheese 71s. Cumberland middles 24s. Spirits of petroleum 17½d; refined 21d.

ANTWERP, February 12.—Refined petroleum 41½ francs.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 12.—Rained from morning till early this afternoon, then snowed; at dark there was four inches of snow on the ground, at nine cloudy and threatening but no snow falling. Thermometer 30. River twenty-seven feet six inches and falling very slowly. Arrived—Alaska, New Orleans; Charmer and Minneola, New Orleans. Departed—Charmer, Evansville; Henry Probasco, Memphis; Thomas Sherlock, New Orleans; Emperor, Pittsburgh. Five towboats with coal passed down.

The towboats Thos. W. Means, Evan Williams, Waters, and Ben. Wright went up the river with barges. A Gazette special to-night reports the Kanawha rising; also that the Jas. Reese went on the docks at Middleport, in consequence of injuries received from running into the bank at Moundsville.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., February 12.—River falling slowly, with eleven feet in the canal, nine feet in the chute and seven feet over the rocks. But little business on account of the inclement weather. It has rained violently all morning, snowed heavily all evening, and turning cloudy and colder to-night. Mercury thirty-two. Arrived—Louisville, New Orleans; Ironsides and barges and Alice Brown and tow, Pittsburgh; Pierrepont and barges, Kanawha. Departed—Louisville, Cincinnati; Ironsides and barges, falls. St. Louis; J. Sharp McDonald, Ajax, Dick Fulton No. 3, and Charley Brown, left for the South with full tows; Pierrepont, Kanawha.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., February 13.—Cloudy, rain, sleet and snow. The river has risen eighteen inches. Port list: Down—Mary Houston, Dexter, H. C. Yeager, Grey Eagle and Mary Ament. Up—Arkansay Belle, Florence Lee, Silver Thorne, Robt. Mitchell, Shannon, Fayette and Quickstep, generally with good trips. Business restricted by foul weather.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 12.—Arrived—None. Departed—Henry Ames, New Orleans; Elliott, Memphis; Davage and Babbage, Ohio river. River falling slowly, with about six and a half feet water to Cairo. Weather clear and cold; mercury below freezing point all day. The Kansas river is pouring a flood into the Missouri, and gorges on the latter are breaking up. Ice will soon be passing past this city.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, TENN., February 12.—Cloudy and with light fall of snow to-day. River rising rapidly, having risen over two feet since last evening. Arrived—Clarksville, Arkansas river. Departed—Joe Kinney, St. Louis; Pauline Carroll, St. Louis; Andy Baum, Cincinnati; Pat. Cleburne, White river.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, February 12.—Down—Mary Alice and barges, Lady Lee, Mary McDonald, Jas. Howard and Ashland. Up—Bismarck and City of Cairo. Clear and cool. River falling.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 12.—Flour scarce; superfine $7 25; treble $8 50a9 75; choice $10a10 25a11 25. Corn scarce and advanced to 70c. Oats 37a38c. Bran scarce at $1 40. Hay in fair supply; prime $45; choice $47a48. Pork—Old $14; new $15. Bacon scarce at 7⅜a8⅜a9¼c. Hams dull at 13a13½c. Lard—Tierce 8a8½c; keg 9⅞a9⅞c. Sugar dull and lower; inferior 6a7c; common 7⅜a7½c; fair to fully fair 8⅜a8⅞c; prime 9a9⅜c. Molasses—Supply light; common fermenting 50a53c; prime fermenting 61c; prime to choice, not fermenting, 70a78c. Whisky quiet at 73c. Coffee 18a20c.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, February 12.—Cattle—Receipts 1,000 head; market rather more active for good grades, which are scarce, and prices lower and unchanged; fair to good native steers sold at $4 50a5 50; Texans $3 25a3 75; shipments 517 head. Hogs—Receipts 14,000 head; market active, firm and higher; shippers and packers both buying; sales ranged at $4 20a4 60, principally $4 50a4 55; market closed strong and pens cleared; shipments 8,000 head.

STOVE MANUFACTURERS.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

INTERESTING ADDRESSES.

Presentation of Reports—Appointment of Committees—The Time and Place of Next Meeting—Routine Business.

The Second Semi-Annual Convention of the National Association of Stove Manufacturers commenced its sessions yesterday at Library Hall.

The Association was called to order by the President, Mr. John S. Perry, of the firm of Perry & Co., Albany, New York. Mr. Thomas S. Mitchell, of the firm of Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., of this city, was elected Secretary.

The Secretary then proceeded to call the roll, when some sixty-three members, representing nearly as many firms, answered to their names.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President now proceeded to deliver his address, which was an exceedingly able one, and was listened to throughout with the closest attention. Following is a brief abstract:

It has been stated in some quarters that a combination in prices was the object our association. This is not the fact specifically, for the reason that the stoves of no two firms are alike in size or weight, and therefore it would be impossible for us to establish arbitrary prices upon them. The first and most important question for us to consider is the cost upon products. When we have arrived at satisfactory conclusions on this point, we can then fix a minimum price per pound and recommend the trade to adhere to that basis. If we decide that at the present cost the lowest rates for common stoves should be seven and one-half cents, we do so because we believe a lower price would not pay a living profit, and it would not be of any advantage to the public to have the stability of a great manufacturing interest endangered, which would certainly be the case unless the fundamental principles which we have adopted are maintained.

It has been held by some that the business of manufacturing stoves belonged by right, and by interest of certain geographical limits, to a few powerful firms, and that a wise policy on their part indicated that all small manufacturers, and those new in the business, should be killed off by reducing prices to a non-paying standard. I think we have all learned by experience that competition cannot be got rid of in this way. The two hundred and fifteen firms now engaged in manufacturing stoves are a mighty power in the land. We can easily appreciate the power of a united association representing thirty or forty millions of capital. One way in which our association can be made serviceable is by gathering and carefully recording statistics which have relation to our business. If, for example, we knew to-day the annual production and consumption of iron in each country of the world during the past ten years, the stock on hand at the close of each year, and the probable production and consumption during the coming year, we could at once decide upon future prices; but now we are all in the dark, and we either are without intelligence or refrain from acting until too late.

But the most important questions for us to consider as having a present and pressing interest are those relating to the cost of our products and the prices that we shall sell them for. If iron costs us $10 per ton more than last year, and fuel, tools, etc., $2 50 additional, it is clear that on a sale of 2,500 tons without any advance in prices, the balance sheet on the 1st of January next will show a reduction on the previous one of $31,250. Iron is now quoted in different markets from $50 to $55, and some of the best men in our trade believe it will reach $60. Others believe it will recede to $45. To make a ton of stove castings there must be melted about 3,400 pounds of iron. At least 25 per cent. will be required for every hundred for heating purposes and the waste, making an average consumption of 850 pounds per ton of cleaned castings. An advance of $1 50 per gross ton for the coal will increase the cost of our products 48 per cent. per net ton, an advance of $2 will increase the cost 76 per cent.

Gentlemen, the present is an age of iron. It rules the day. The world now demands iron in almost unlimited quantities. In the development of iron our country has a brilliant future in prospect. It is recorded that the production of iron in the world in 1871 was 13,315,000 tons, of which Great Britain produced 6,500,000, United States 1,900,000, France 1,350,000, Germany 1,250,000, and the balance distributed in other countries. The report here gives a lot of statistical tables, showing the product of our own furnaces the past nine years, the average weekly prices of several brands of Scotch iron, the average prices for the past nine years for American No. 1 foundry iron; also, the quotations of coal the same time, etc., etc.

It is to be regretted that we have no reliable statement of the amount of American iron on hand on the first of January last. The amount produced in 1872 is estimated at 2,300,000 tons. The number of blast furnaces in 1871 was about 500; 109 new furnaces were built or building in 1872, and 39 projected for 1873. The extraordinary cost of ore at this time will restrict the production, not only from new furnaces, but also from many that have heretofore furnished large supplies. It is reported that twenty or thirty furnaces in the Shinange and Mahoning valleys alone have blown out from this cause. The latest quotations for magnetic ores are from $8 to $14 per ton, and generally more or less must be added to these figures for transportation. Hematite ore quoted at $6 to $10. It does not seem possible that these extreme prices can be maintained for any great length of time.

The manufacturing product of 1870 is stated at $4,403,051,970. The same in 1860 at $1,885,861,676, showing an increase of 108 per cent in ten years.

I think with iron at $50, coal at $7 50 delivered in the yard, and other advances which we have considered, we can fairly assume that the cost during the present year of a fair assortment of stoves will not fall below the following amounts:

On a product of 819 tons	$145 33
On a product of 1,500 tons	141 20
On a product of 3,000 tons	132 50

I am well aware that the lowest grade of stoves will not cost this sum, but taking a fair average of such an assortment as the market now demands, I think it would not be safe to estimate upon a lower basis. I would recommend that the minimum prices for the year 1873 be as follows:

	Cents.
On the first grade of stoves	9½
On the second grade of stoves	8½
On the third grade of stoves	7½
On odd castings	9

Discount on hollow ware, 20 per cent.

I would call your attention to a new process for making a certain class of patterns, which improvement has been invented by James L. Jackson, who is one of the largest iron founders in the city of New York. Instead of employing fifty or sixty pattern makers, as of old, most of this work is now done by two men and two boys. It gives me great pleasure to announce to the meeting that Mr. Jackson is present with us to-day and will some time during the sitting of the convention explain the *modus operandi* of his work.

Several requests have been made that I would ask the association to pass a resolution favoring the abolition of duties on foreign pig iron, which I cannot do for two reasons. One because it is a political question, and the other that I am in favor of protection.

At the close of the address of the President, Mr. Thomas Mitchell proceeded to deliver the

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:—It affords me great pleasure, on behalf of our stove manufacturers, to extend to you a most cordial welcome to the city of Pittsburgh. I welcome you as strangers, in the knowledge that most of you are personally unacquainted in this community; but we hope to give you such evidences of friendship and hospitality, as shall make you ever after welcome members of a familiar brotherhood. At the same time, I welcome you as friends, feeling that, although we may have never met, yet we are bound together in interest and sympathy—engaged in a common vocation, with amicable relations existing between us, and with a harmony of sentiment and purpose which render even the formality of an introduction unnecessary. The stove manufacturers of the United States are not lacking in that "fellow feeling" which "makes the whole world kin," much less in that fraternal sentiment which links together as brethren those who are engaged in the same handicraft. I welcome you as fellow craftsmen, associated in a useful and honorable pursuit, having for its object the promotion of the health, the comfort, and the happiness of their fellow men.

It would be interesting had I the time to trace the progress made in the manufacture of stoves, during the past century, from the crude invention of Dr. Franklin—which was admitted to be a great improvement on the stoves of his day—to the first class cooking and heating apparatus now in use. These inventions and improvements have engaged the minds of statesmen and philosophers, not only in this country, but all over the civilized world, and it affords me pleasure to say that, through the skill, the industry, and the intelligence of those engaged in the business, this particular branch of industry has kept steady progress with the spirit of the age, and that the stove manufacturers of the United States occupy the front rank as successful inventors. I congratulate you, therefore, as the representatives of this department of manufacture in the United States, on the high and honorable position which you occupy before the world.

And, lastly, permit me to welcome you to our city as fellow citizens of a common country, a republic which has solved the grand problem of the capacity of the people for self-government. As citizens we meet on the same level, no matter what distinctions of a social, pecuniary or business nature may be drawn between us. As a citizen of this free republic, each man stands the peer of his fellow, and all have an equal right in its blessings and privilege.

In welcoming you to Pittsburgh, gentlemen, I cannot promise you anything attractive in the way of natural beauty or artificial ornamentation. The first suggestion which a stranger receives, on hearing the name of our city, is that we have an abundance of smoke and dirt, whatever else we may lack. This idea is inseparably associated with Pittsburgh, and has obtained for us the *soubriquet* "The Smoky City."

We tender no excuse for our smoke. It is the incense we offer to the god Vulcan, who presides over our numerous forges and furnaces, and is the emblem of our thrift and industry. Beneath the dark cloud which envelopes the city are the elements of wealth, prosperity and refinement. Here you will find an ambition as high, a philanthropy as noble, and a generosity as unselfish as actuate the minds and move the hearts of those enjoying the purest atmosphere and the clearest sky. Our soot will smirch the face of the fairest lady, but it will not dim the lustre of her eye, or spot her reputation. [Applause.] It will begrim the hands of the merchant, the banker and the professional man, as well as the person of the swarthy workman, but it never blackens the heart or stains the conscience. [Applause.] Under this dingy haze, this misty eclipse, you will find beaming countenances, warm hearts, generous hands, and an old fashioned, homelike hospitality. And yet while we are pre-eminently "The Smoky City," we are not always "under a cloud." We have streaks of sunshine which dispel our gloom, and lighten up our darkest quarters. It is not a common blessing, however, and is all the more enjoyable when vouchsafed to us. [Laughter and applause.] On such occasions we can transport the stranger to the tops of our hills, and point him to landscapes as beautiful and picturesque as nature ever modeled.

We have also delightful drives, pleasant suburbs, and public and private institutions of which we are not ashamed, and which the stranger would doubtless visit with interest and gratification. But of these we do not boast. We do pride ourselves on our manufacturing industries, and to these your attention will be specially invited. It is not my purpose to go into details in regard to the great staples which we produce here in such abundance, and which have given us a world-wide reputation. Suffice it to say that, from data furnished from the recent census statistics, the business of Pittsburgh, in iron, steel, glass, copper, agricultural implements, and other leading articles, foot up a yearly product of over $98,000,000. There is invested an aggregate capital of $54,000,000, giving employment to more than 33,000 hands, and who receive annually in wages $17,000,000. The cost of raw material is about $36,000,000 annually. There are many important items not included in this estimate, owing to the difficulty of obtaining accurate information. The coal for instance is omitted, for the reason that the mines are mostly located in the Monongahela valley, yet the coal trade is essentially a part of the business of Pittsburgh. Last year we mined over 115,000,000 bushels, equal to 3,870,000 tons. During 1872 we produced 44,000,000 bushels of coke, an increase of 21,000,000 bushels over the year 1871. We have no record of the capital invested in this important branch of trade, but it would greatly swell the aggregate of the business done here.

The greatest of all our industries is iron and its products. In 1870, in iron and steel alone, we had $27,000,000 invested as capital, and employed 16,000 hands.

The increase in the number of rolling mills, furnaces, foundries, etc., during the past few years, has been most marked, and the next census will show an extraordinary growth and development in furnaces. Up to 1872 we had but four blast furnaces. Four new ones with a capacity of 1,000 tons per week were erected last year with a capacity of 150,000 tons per week. We now produce annually less than 650,000 tons of pig iron, and consume not one-fourth of the whole raw metal per year, or over production of the United States.

In the manufacture of glass we lead all other cities. In the eight years ending in 1871, our glass factories increased from [illegible] to [illegible], and fully one-half of the glass factories in the United States are located here. The value of the [illegible] has increased more than 100 per cent. in the last ten years, and is now estimated at over $12,000,000 annually. The banks and banking firms of our city number 104, with an aggregate capital of $28,000,000.

You can judge, therefore, whether we are not justified in the exhibition of some little pride in our manufacturing industries. With unlimited supplies of the cheapest and best fuel, and with unsurpassed facilities for the receipt of raw materials and shipment of manufactured products—situated, as we are, at the head of a river navigation 15,000 miles in extent, and the center of a vast network of railroads reaching to the lakes and from ocean to ocean—we are destined to become one of the greatest inland cities of the continent.

I might speak of our growth in population, our increase in commerce, our progress in architecture and in public improvement, but I will not trespass further upon your time. You have met for the purpose of considering important questions affecting the interest of the stove manufacturers of the United States, and permit me to express the hope that your deliberations may be harmonious, and that your action may tend to promote the best interests of the trade. I thank you, gentlemen, for your kind attention, and bid you a most cordial and hearty welcome to the "Iron City." [Applause.]

At the conclusion of the delivery of the address, the President stated that the next business in order was the appointment of a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

Mr. Mott, of New York, moved that Mr. Perry be declared re-elected President of the Association by acclamation. Carried.

Mr. Perry thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, but declined to accept, stating that he was in favor of rotation in office. He then nominated the Hon. J. S. Filley for the position.

Mr. Olhaber—I rise to a point of order. The election has already been held.

Mr. Mott—The point is well taken.

Mr. Codding here read one of the rules governing the Association, which states that the officers of the Association shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, a Treasurer and five Managers, all of whom shall be elected by ballot.

An election for a President was entered into, when Mr. Perry was re-elected unanimously.

The President elect then said he would have much preferred that another member should have been elected to this office, but that he fully appreciated the compliment.

Mr. Noble, of Philadelphia, moved that a committee of five be appointed to nominate officers. The motion prevailed, and Messrs. Mott, Bell, Codding, Lape and Shennick were appointed.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Mr. Alex. Bradley, Treasurer of the Association, read his report as follows:

Received from old Association	$119 00
Received for initiation of members	1,580 25
	$1,699 25
Paid bill of John S. Perry	$700 03
Paid bill of C. Olhaber	30 00
Paid bill of B. Pitman	52 50
Paid for expenses at Cincinnati	318 17
	$1,100 70
Balance on hand	$598 55

The report was received and filed.

The President stated the next business in order was the presentation of reports. He then called over the list of committees, but none were ready to report.

Mr Sard moved that a committee of seven be appointed to report the prices for stoves and the terms of sale within the next six months. The motion was carried, and Messrs. Filley, Resor, Teift, Sheppard, S. H. Ransom, Wells and Sard were appointed.

Mr. Jewett moved that the time of holding the next meeting be fixed on June 20, and that it be held at Niagara Falls.

The President suggested that it would be better to postpone this matter until to-morrow (to-day).

After considerable discussion, the motion was amended by fixing the time as June 18, and then carried.

Mr. Sard suggested that it would be well to appoint a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the holding of the meeting at Niagara Falls, as there were no manufacturers at that point. He was assured, however, that the manufacturers at Buffalo would take the matter in hand.

The President—Will the President feel authorized to expend $1,200 or $1,500, under the direction of the Executive Committee, as he shall think best, in the procuring of important statistics?

Mr McDowell moved that all the available funds of the Convention be placed at the disposal of the President and the Executive Committee.

Mr. Mott moved that the Executive Committee have power to expend a sum not exceeding $1,500 for the purpose of obtaining statistics that will be of importance to the Association. Carried.

Mr. Jackson, of New York city, was then introduced and spoke at some length. He said he was present only at the urgent solicitation of the President and felt some diffidence in speaking, as he was engaged in another branch of business He said he had invented a novel and cheap mode of making patterns of plaster, instead of the costly mode of making them of wood. He had used this invention successfully for two years at a very great saving of expense. He closed his remarks by stating that he would be pleased to show any member his plan of making patterns at the Monongahela House, as he had the necessary machinery in the reading room of the hotel. The speaker retired amid applause.

Mr. Rathbone was called upon to make some remarks on pig iron He said that he believed the cost of pig iron—No. 1 foundry iron—would be at least $50 per ton, and he would not be surprised if the price should rise to $55. He had tried to act upon the impression that $50 would be a low price and had made contracts accordingly. He was aware that many gentlemen imagine that there would be a decline in the price of iron in summer or autumn, but such persons would surely be disappointed. He thought the manufacturers of pig iron acted very unwisely in advancing the price of that article to such an extent as they did, but perhaps the great demand for it would justify this action. The price of coal, he said, was to be advanced, which would greatly affect the iron interests, as it would increase the expenses of manufacture. He then closed by stating that so great was the demand for iron that the company he represents had already sold two-thirds of what they could produce during the year 1873. Some of the furnaces in the Lehigh valley have sold as high as three-fourths of their products for this year. While this was the case he did not believe that one-half of the iron that is needed has been purchased or contracted for. He therefore believed that the price of iron by the 1st of May will be at least $55 per ton, and that this price would be maintained during the entire year.

Mr. Sheppard moved that a committee of five be appointed to take into consideration the address of the President, and to prepare business for the action of the Convention. Carried. The committee had not been announced at the time of adjournment.

The Convention then adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

THE ENTERTAINMENT AT THE MANSION OF MR. ALEX. BRADLEY.

A very pleasant reception was given last evening to the members of the Stove Association at the house of Mr. A. Bradley, at Millvale station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The rooms were handsomely decorated with flowers, and presented a beautiful appearance. There were present about one hundred guests, including a number of ladies. The first thing arranged on the programme was the presentation of a gold headed cane by the Association to the President, who was taken completely by surprise. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Olhaber, who said:

Scarcely a year has elapsed since the first meeting of the stove manufacturers of the United States was held in the city of New York. Owing to various causes we met almost as strangers, and with considerable misgivings and impressions as to the result of the convention. It took but a short time, however, before every one present felt that he was among friends, and that only an interchange of opinion was necessary to produce and bring about that friendly feeling so highly necessary to our mutual welfare. We met as strangers and parted as friends. The subsequent meetings at Cincinnati and Pittsburgh have shown that there was no abatement of the friendly feeling engendered at our first meeting. Your friends, Mr. Perry, recognize in you the sole progenitor of the Stove Manufacturers' Association, and to your zeal, energy and ability we owe our present bright prosperity, and we do not feel like simply thanking you and saying "well done good and faithful servant," but to express to you in a more enduring and substantial manner an evidence of our appreciation and regard. We beg of you to accept this slight testimonial, and hope you may live long to enjoy it, and whenever using it may remember your many friends in the Stove Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. Perry replied as follows: I thank you sincerely for this expression of your regard. I feel that you have exaggerated my services to the Association, and that its success has been as much owing, if not more, to the other members than myself. I rejoice that we have been brought together in the trade for many reasons more than that of pocket; that we have been brought to know each other as men and not as competitors. I thank you, sir, and all these gentlemen for their beautiful present, and shall ever keep it as a memento of this pleasant occasion.

The cane is a very handsome one, and is of great value. On the side, beside arabesque ornamentation, are engraved a North river steamboat, a hunting scene and a train of cars. On the top are inscribed the works: "John S. Perry, from the members of the National Association of Stove Manufacturers of the United States, 1873."

Shortly after the presentation the guests were invited to partake of a handsome collation, and after spending two or three hours in pleasant conversation, the party returned to the station and were soon on their way to the city, arriving here about eleven o'clock.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The bankruptcy matter of John Kennedy vs. John and Daniel Richardson, of this county, was continued until the next term of Court.

Nicholas Dorn, of Somerset county, charged with being a distiller and violating the revenue laws, was tried and found guilty. Sentence suspended.

John Nangle, of Jefferson county, was found guilty of retailing liquor without payment of special tax. Sentence suspended.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

The case of Dean and others vs. Barton & Keeny is still on trial before Judge Sterrett.

In the case of A. Hufnagle vs. Thomas McKee, the jury found for the plaintiff $163 04.

G. and G. L. McCook vs. John McClarren. Action to recover for professional services. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $83 00.

Atlas Works vs. Norman & Updegraff. Action to recover on an alleged breach of contract. Verdict for plaintiff for $78 80.

Fagan & Fisher vs. James Montague. Action to recover for work done in building a chimney. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

224. McGlaughlin vs. Demorest et al.
208. McDonald vs. McGiensy.
167. McKee vs. Morgan.
6. Woolfolk vs. Miller et al.
219. Hand, Jr., vs. Burke & Barnes.
16. The Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Manns.
28. Fisher Bros. vs. Reymer.
193. Fisher Bros. vs. The A. V. R. R. Co.
92. Hutchinson vs. Williams et al.
99. Littell & Mechling vs. McCombs.
143. Reiter vs. McKee.
159. Cochrane vs. Pittsburgh and Ormsby R. W. Company.
160. Same vs. same.
165. Horner, Wood & Co. vs. McDonald, et al.
178. Lutton vs. McClean & Co.
207. Realf vs. Realf.
2. Purviance vs. Shaum.
8. Braun vs. Lee.
9. Rhodes vs. McAleer.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Samuel W. Ray vs. Jacob Keil, action for a contract for bricks, the plaintiff took a non-suit.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

153. Keeling vs. Struck et al.
154. Same vs. Same.
158. Luther Tyson, use, vs. Kountz et al.
160. Speer vs. Speer.
162. Holthouse vs. Brady et al.
167. Garby vs. Giles.
163. Hutchinson vs. Kensington Oil Company.
170. Speer & Co. vs. Hertz.

CITY HALL CLOCK.

The Machinery in Operation.

Yesterday the machinery of the new clock in the tower of City Hall was put in operation for the first time, and worked excellently. The clock was purchased from E. Howard & Co., Boston, and will cost about $1,200, without including its dials. Our experts in the watch and clock business pronounce the machinery as the most perfect of the kind. The parts are so adjusted that there is little or no friction, while the pendulum, composed of cedar and zinc, is provided with a gravity escapement, which always gives equal motion. The clock is regulated to run eight days without rewinding. The weights weigh seven hundred pounds and the "bob" of the pendulum one hundred and seventy-five pounds. The clock was placed in position and the manufacture of all its parts superintended by Mr. J. Hamblet, Jr., an inventor of the best clocks now before the public. Prof. Langley, of the Observatory, will superintend the attachment of the electrical apparatus regulating the clock.

Forty Hours Devotion.

Forty hours devotion will commence on Sunday, February 16, in a number of our Catholic churches It is a custom in all Catholic churches to have the forty hours devotion once in each year. It is not universally observed by the Catholic world at the same time, but each church observes it at different dates. The forty hours denote a space of time during which the holy eucharist is exposed on the altar for the adoration of the faithful. In some churches the exposition takes place in the morning and closes in the evening with a solemn benediction, and the same is repeated for the three following days, morning and evening. In that case there is no exposition of the holy eucharist during the night. But in some churches the ceremony of exposition is performed at the close of the mass toward noon, and the blessed sacrament remains exposed with as much solemnity as possible on a richly ornamental altar, lighted with wax tapers and bedecked with flowers for the two following nights and the intervening day, and until noon of the third day, when the hours of exposition close with a solemn high mass, and the singing of the *Te Deum*.

Sons of Temperance.

The Grand Division Sons of Temperance, of Western Pennsylvania, was organized in Pittsburgh yesterday by the Deputy M. W. P., R. W. Foust, of Philadelphia. The following were the officers elected: Geo. F. Turner, of Allegheny, G. W. P.; W. D. Jones, of Birmingham, G. W. S.; F. G. Reinemann, of Pittsburgh, G. S.; John S. Garey, of Pittsburgh, G. T.; Rev. W. W. Roup, of East Liberty, G. C.; John White, of Johnstown, G. C.; J. F. Moore, of Leechburg, G. S. The quarterly session will be held on the fourth Wednesday of April.

BOILERS AND ENGINES.

The Bill to Establish a Bureau of Inspection for Allegheny County.

The following is the full text of Mr. Humphreys's bill for establishing a Bureau of Inspection for boilers and engines in this county. It is published for general information and discussion, and our Senators and Representatives will doubtless be glad to receive any suggestions of alteration or amendment which may occur to those who are familiar with the subject:

AN ACT, To provide for the creation of a Board of Examiners and the appointment of an Inspector of Steam Engines and Steam Boilers for the county of Allegheny.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That the Governor is hereby authorized to appoint a Board of Commissioners in the county of Allegheny consisting of five persons either practically engaged in the manufacture of steam engines and steam boilers, or scientific experts familiar with the management of the same, who shall give their written consent to serve on such commission and constitute a Board of Examiners without compensation, and perform the duties hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The commissioners of the county of Allegheny shall provide, in the Court House of said county, a suitable room, together with such books, stationery, &c., as may be necessary for the accommodation of said Board of Examiners, and the said Board of Examiners shall meet in the room aforesaid at such time as the Governor may designate, before whom all applicants for Inspector of steam engines and steam boilers for the county aforesaid shall appear and undergo an examination, in accordance with such rules as the said Board may adopt, upon the construction of steam engines and steam boilers, the capacity of iron to safely withstand a given pressure, the general designing of steam boilers and the ability to manage the same, and in all other matters requisite to the proper qualifications of an Inspector of Steam Engines and Steam Boilers in and for said county.

SEC. 3. The said Board of Commissioners shall certify to the Governor in writing the name or names of the person or persons who, upon due examination received, is or are fully qualified and competent to fulfil the duties incumbent upon the Inspector of Steam Engines and Boilers as prescribed by this act; whereupon the Governor shall commission one person to serve as Inspector of Steam Engines and Steam Boilers in and for the county of Allegheny; said commission to be for a term of two (2) years from the first day of May next; said commission may be suspended or revoked upon satisfactory evidence being presented to the Governor of incompetency or inability from any cause to fulfil the duties of his office. Should said commission at any time be revoked, the Governor shall fill such vacancy in the manner prescribed for the appointment of Inspector in this act.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the Inspector carefully to examine and inspect all stationary engines and steam boilers erected or in use at the time this act shall go into effect, and thereafter no stationary steam engine or boiler shall be erected and put in use and operation in the county of Allegheny without being first inspected and certified to be competent and safe under the hand and seal of the Inspector created by this act, and he shall furnish to the owner or owners, or other persons using such engines and steam boilers, a certificate under the hand and the seal of his office that it has been so inspected and found to be competent and safe. He shall from time to time, and as often as he may deem expedient, examine all or any such engine or steam boilers in use or in operation, and for such purpose he may enter upon any premises and may require the removal of any part of the building or machinery, and he shall note in a book, to be kept for that purpose, the result of every such examination. And it shall be his duty at least once in every year to make such examination, give certificates of the result thereof whenever required.

SEC. 5. The Inspector shall have authority to appoint one skilled and competent Assistant Inspector, who shall serve during the term of said Inspector's appointment: said assistant, however, shall be subject to suspension or dismissal by the Inspector, but no such such suspension or dismissal shall be made except for cause given. Such Inspector shall give bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with security to be approved by the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county. and the said Inspector, and assistant if appointed, shall by the Court aforesaid be duly sworn or affirmed to perform the several duties of their respective offices, and that they will not accept any money, gift, gratuity or consideration whatever from any person or persons whomsoever during their term of office, except such as shall be prescribed in this act.

SEC. 6. The Inspector, by himself or assistant, shall personally at least once in every year, examine each stationary steam boiler within the county aforesaid, with reference to the following particulars: First, the setting; second, the form and construction; third, thickness and kind of plates employed; fourth, their apparent condition as regards imperfections, wear or injury. All new boilers hereafter made, whenever they are constructed in whole or in part of wrought iron sheets riveted together, shall have the maker's name and quality of the material stamped upon each sheet, in accordance with the inspection laws of the United States for steamboats. He shall also inspect the feeding apparatus, together with the various attachments required to be placed on the boilers and their pipe connections. He shall also test each boiler by hydrostatic test, to a pressure one-third greater than that at which the boiler is to be used, as specified in his certificate. In like manner he shall be authorized at any time to examine the weight on the lever of the safety-valves of any boiler, to see that the "P," or ball is not of greater weight than that authorized by law.

SEC. 7. In case the inspection proves satisfactory the Inspector shall furnish the certificate to that effect with his signature and seal attached, which certificate shall state the maximum pressure at which the boiler shall be worked, and such other conditions as he shall deem essential to the safety and competency of the boiler. If such inspection has been made by the assistant the certificate shall be signed by said assistant, and countersigned and sealed by the Inspector. If at any time the Inspector shall deem the engine-driver incompetent or unreliable he may withhold or withdraw his certificate.

SEC. 8. The Inspector shall report semi-annually to the Governor of this Commonwealth the number of boilers examined, and the receipts and expenditures of his office. He shall examine into the cause of all disasters and explosions occurring to boilers within the limits of Allegheny county, and shall promptly report the same to the Governor.

SEC. 9. There shall be for each boiler, or series of connected boilers, in the county aforesaid, an efficient feeding apparatus, and in case there is but one such apparatus, and it is worked by an engine employed for other purposes, these feeding apparatus shall be of such character and construction that it can be examined and repaired in all its parts while the engine is in motion. Each boiler shall have upon it three gauge cocks, and in addition thereto some visible means of indicating the water level. Every boiler when fired separately, and every set or series of boilers when placed over one fire shall have attached thereto, without the interposition of any other valve one or more safety valves, the aggregate area of which shall have such relations to the area of the grate and the pressure within the boiler as shall be fixed in a schedule to be prepared by the Inspector, and every safety valve shall have an arm or beam distinctly notched and marked with five pound or ten pound divisions, and shall have but one "P" or ball for a weight. The weight of said "P" or ball is to be determined by the Inspector, the pounds and ounces of which shall be stamped or plainly marked on the weight or on the lever, and a record of the same shall be kept in the office of the Inspector, and the arm shall not have a greater length than will allow the "P" to be placed so as to produce on the boiler the maximum pressure which the certificate authorizes to be carried. There shall be for each boiler, or series of boilers connected in one range, at least one good and reliable steam pressure gauge attached, without the intervention of any valve, except its own. Every range of boilers over one fire shall be so connected by feed and steam pipes that a uniform level of water may be maintained therein.

SEC. 10. The Inspector or his assistant shall not, directly or indirectly, be interested in the manufacture or sale of any of the appliances connected with steam engines or steam boilers.

SEC. 11. The Inspector shall have a common seal and shall have an office in the city of Pittsburgh, and he shall also procure such accurate gauges, pumps and other testing apparatus as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 12. The Inspector shall notify in writing the owner, user or users of any stationary steam boiler within the county aforesaid, that he will within thirty days of the date of such notice, inspect the same; and the owner, user or users may select the day for the inspection, as may be most convenient, within the time designated. Provided, That in the manufacture of perishable products where loss might incur in the stoppage of the engine, the inspection may be made at the time of the annual stoppage for repairs of such works. He shall, besides the annual inspection herein provided, inspect the boiler of any person or persons using the same upon their written application at any time, ten days notice having been previously given.

SEC. 13. The Inspector shall receive the sum of three (3) dollars for every stationary steam boiler so inspected by him, the same to be paid by the person, or persons, firm or company having the boiler in use.

SEC. 14. All persons owning or using any stationary steam boiler within the limits of the county aforesaid shall within thirty days after notice published in the newspapers of the city of Pittsburgh by the Inspector report in writing to the office of the Inspector the location of every boiler in use by him or them, and the business or purpose for which said boiler is used. The owner, or user, shall in like manner notify the Inspector of any new steam boiler proposed to be erected or operated, so that the same may be inspected before using.

SEC. 15. This act shall go into effect on and after the first day of May next, and if any person shall, on and after the first day of September next, maintain, or keep in use or operation, or shall thereafter put in use or operation, any stationary steam engine or boiler within the limits of the county aforesaid, without having first received a certificate that the same has been found to be safe and competent, as is hereintofore provided for, or shall put or keep in use or operation any such stationary engine or steam boiler, within the county aforesaid, after notice from the Inspector that the same is not competent and safe, he, she or they so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the Court of Quarter Sessions for the aforesaid county shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars and to undergo imprisonment, either with or without labor as the Court may direct, for a term not exceeding two years, and each and every person shall be liable for all damages that may accrue directly or indirectly to any person or persons whatever.

SEC. 16. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

PRISON MANAGEMENT.

Self-Sustaining Institutions.

As an effort is being made to secure the election of managers of the County Workhouse, who are now appointed by the Prison Board, some of the friends of that institution are apprehensive that, if the change is made, its affairs may not be as economically managed as at present. The experience of New York State is pointed out, by way of comparison, in the following extract from a recent letter from Albany:

In the Senate, this morning, the bill to amend the several acts in relation to State prisons was called up by Mr. Lowery, and gave rise to a lively debate. In the course of his remarks Senator Lowery said that the cause of the prisons being such a great expense to the State was, that for the last three years the management in some of the institutions, under a Democratic administration, had been very corrupt, and stated as an instance, that the price paid for beef for the convicts at Sing Sing was eleven cents per pound, while at Auburn it was but five cents. Senator Johnson stated that an effort was being made to increase the prisoners' day's work to ten hours, where now it was but eight hours. This the Senator favored, and said that in some of the prisons the manner of their government was agreeable in all things but confinement to the convicts, and at Auburn they had become so dainty that, not being exactly suited with their diet, had struck for better fare and refused to labor until their desires were complied with. Other Senators took part in the debate, and after an hour's discussion the bill was progressed.

It does seem a pity that our prisons are not a source of revenue to the State, instead of costing, as they do, almost half a million of dollars over and above the amount earned by the convicts. Evidently there is a very large screw loose somewhere, especially when it is shown that the amount paid by the State is more than enough to support each and every convict in our prisons, even though they do not do a particle of work. There is certainly no reason why these prisons should not be self supporting, and even a source of revenue; for, with proper management, it has been shown conclusively that money can be made out of them. That model institution, the Albany Penitentiary, under the superintendence of General Pillsbury, last year turned into the county treasury $50,000, after paying all the expenses of the penitentiary and also building an addition to the institution. If this can be done in one case it can in another; the Albany Penitentiary possesses no better advantages (other than good management) to bring about this satisfactory exhibit than other prisons, and, therefore, this should be the same all over the State. I think that before the session is over the Senate Committee on Prisons, of which Mr. Lowery is chairman, will present a bill calling for a thorough examination into the affairs of the Auburn, Clinton and Sing Sing prisons, and endeavor to do something whereby they can be placed in such hands as to be at least self-supporting. A proper investigation may lead to strange developments, but if it breaks up the present rotten system and arranges that the machine be run something after the fashion of the prison in this city, it will be a source of much gratification to the tax payers of the State, besides making the prison committee of the Senate a much honored body.

Struck by a Locomotive.

An aged man named Elihue Evans, while walking along the track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, near New Brighton, yesterday afternoon, was struck by a locomotive attached to a freight train. The engineer had seen the unfortunate man ahead of the train and gave the usual signal, but he either did not hear it or thought the train was on the other track. He received serious injuries about the head and body. He was removed to his home in New Brighton, where he is receiving every attention. He was about seventy years of age.

THE SHELTERING ARMS.

Annual Report—No Funds in the Treasury—An Appeal for Aid.

The Second Annual Report of the Sheltering Arms bears good tidings to its friends and patrons. On the 9th of October last, one wing of our beautiful home was dedicated to the purpose designed in its inception, namely, a reformatory home for fallen, repentant woman. The work was begun in much solicitude, for of gold and silver we had little; but we feel sure the blessing of God has been with us in the beginning, progress and completion of so much of our plan as was deemed prudent to undertake with our limited means; and what He has helped us begin, He will no doubt assist us to complete, by stimulating in the hearts of man and woman that sacred virtue—Charity.

Go, work in my vineyard, said the Savoir, and while we have been trying to obey the sacred injunction, we acknowledge, that in this especial field, the work was sometimes difficult by reason of well rooted prejudices which must be uprooted, or if not wholly eradicated, and endeavor made to plant beside it a promise, a command, or an admonition that should overshadow the unsightly growth; yet we believe our home will prove a blessing to many a stricken wanderer, desiring to go no more in forbidden ways. Similar institutions in other cities are garnering rich fruits in this wide field; and we doubt not that earnest, faithful effort will ever be crowned with success where the glory of God and the welfare of immortal souls are the incentives. As women, let us be devoutly thankful that He who came to seek and save the lost has gone before in this, as in every merciful work, bidding the weeping penitent "Go and sin no more," and to His followers everywhere says, "The servant is not above his Master." Last spring an appeal was made to the churches to assist in furnishing the house, by contributing each one hundred dollars; a number have generously responded, and we trust that others may shortly give evidence that the leavening is going on. Our doors are open to those homeless, friendless ones who have given evidence, during their probationary term in the Chatham Street Home, of a desire to forsake the ways of sin; and we hope through patient effort, religious influence and sympathetic kindness to encourage the feeblest awakenings of conscience and inherent nobility. Our aim shall be to make the Home pleasant and attractive, which we trust will prove strong bonds to those under its protection. At as early a day as possible we hope to make the institution self supporting through the industry of its inmates. The sewing room is supplied with a sewing machine, and it is proposed to teach the inmates this branch of industry. Our laundry is furnished with suitable conveniences, and from both of these departments we hope to derive an income which shall go far toward meeting the ordinary expenses. Our hearts have been gladdened by the noble generosity and sympathy of many who have assisted us from the beginning of our work, and we trust each year will increase the list of cheerful givers. "Cast thy bread upon the waters, and it shall return to thee after many days." "And who knowest but thou wast brought into the kingdom for such a time as this!"

Among our many benefactors, Mr. James Kelly, of Wilkinsburg, justly occupies the first place. The Lord has given him a goodly heritage, and by sanctifying a large portion of it to the blessed cause of humanity, he presents a thank offering to the Author of humanity. The beautiful grounds surrounding the Sheltering Arms are his gift, and other equally meritorious objects are like recipients of his generosity. May his liberality return upon him a thousand fold! To all churches which have so kindly responded to our appeals, to the Press of the city, which so courteously and liberally devoted time and space to our work, to the officers of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, to all patrons and friends who have encouraged us by sympathy and gifts, we tender our sincere gratitude.

BELLA C. MANN,
Secretary of Sheltering Arms.

November 22d, 1872.

To the President and Managers of the Sheltering Arms:

The undersigned Building Committee, of the Sheltering Arms, respectfully report that the duties intrusted to us were ended on the first of October, 1872, when the association assumed the occupancy of the completed wing of the building for its worthy purposes.

The total cost of the building, including water works, paving, lightning rods and architect's superintendence, was $18,119 78, of which your association has paid $16,619 78, leaving a debt of $1,500 now due the contractor. The additional sum of about two thousand dollars will also be needed to pay for the erection of a coal house, grading and fencing the grounds, making rain water cisterns, &c.

J. K. MOORHEAD, }
F. R. BRUNOT, } Committee.

Pittsburgh, February 1, 1873.

The treasurer's report for the Sheltering Arms will be given in full when all the reports of the Association are ready for publication in pamphlet form.

We desire, in a few words, to make a strong appeal for help to carry on this special branch of our work. We have not one cent in the treasury to pay the matron, or to pay for food for the inmates.

We feel that we are not to blame for this, for we have worked hard, and our work is prospering, and we feel sure when our need is clearly made known we will receive help, for we have never asked in vain for a worthy object.

MRS. F. R. BRUNOT, President.

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS OF SHELTERING ARMS.

Officers—President—Mrs. F. R. Brunot; Vice President—Mrs. G. H. Thurston; Treasurer—Miss J. M. Smith; Secretary—Mrs. H. M. Mann.

Managers—Mrs. W. A. Herron, Mrs. Maxwell Moorhead, Mrs. Eliza Sands, Mrs. J. D. Wilson, Mrs. R. W. Poindexter, Mrs. W. P. Logan, Mrs. M. G. Semple, Mrs. E. T. Lyon, Mrs. R. S. Davis, Mrs. S. Barbaugh, Mrs. J. D. Herr, Mrs. O. Metcalf, Mrs. F. H. Eaton, Mrs. J. F. Robinson, Mrs. E. S. Newmyer, Mrs. H. T. Coffey, Mrs. J. Reamer, Mrs. W. E. Schmertz, Mrs. C. Speer, Mrs. E. B. Hodges, Mrs. J. McKay, Mrs. James Verner, Mrs. J. Verner, Mrs. J. A. Renshaw, Mrs. F. Woods, Mrs. Thomas McFadden, Jr., Mrs. James Bailey, Mrs. Joseph W. Spencer, Mrs. Collins, Miss V. Stoner, Miss M. Waring, Miss A. Way.

THE IRON ORE SUIT.

The Cascade Iron Company's Affidavit of Defense.

Some days ago we reported the suit of Messrs. Kloman & Carnegie Brothers against Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Bagaley and others, doing business as "the Cascade Iron Company," to recover damages in a large amount for an alleged breach of contract for the delivery of iron ore. The contract was for the delivery during 1872 of 25,000 tons of Cascade ore, equal both in quality and yield to the best No. 1 Lake Superior specular ores (except Jackson Iron Company's No. 1 ore), at $8 75 per ton. The plaintiffs state that the defendants delivered 22,747 tons, but did not deliver the residue, 2,253 tons; and further, that the quality of the ore delivered was not equal to but greatly inferior in yield to the best No. 1 Lake Superior specular ore, whereby plaintiffs not only lost all the benefit and profit which they otherwise might have realized, but were put to great expense and loss in the transportation and smelting thereof.

The defendants have filed their affidavit of defense to the above claim, through the President of the company, Joseph Kirkpatrick, who sets forth that it is true, as alleged, that the Cascade Iron Company contracted to deliver the ore, of the quality and in the quantity stated; that the 22,747 tons delivered were of the kind, quality and yield required by the contract; that as to the residue they were ready and anxious to deliver it as required by the contract, but the plaintiffs refused to accept it; that they have not, in the performance of said contract, been guilty of any default whatever, as claimed by plaintiffs, but, on the contrary, have fully complied with the same. They therefore deny that the plaintiffs have been damaged to the amount of $211,324 50, as alleged by them, or been injured in any manner through any default of the defendants. They claim to have a full and satisfactory defense, which will be developed in detail on the trial.

Messrs. A. M. Brown, John H. Hampton and Samuel Schoyer have been retained as counsel for the defendants.

Consolidation.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Can you tell me what all this trouble is about consolidating Wilkinsburg? When did our "city fathers" find out that it required three-fifths of the resident taxpayers to a petition to make annexation legal? When they took in Squirrel Hill they tied it neck and heels, and dragged it in in opposition to the votes of three-fifths or four-fifths of its taxpayers. Now, if it was *lawful* to drag in one district against the wishes of its taxpayers, why make bones of another? Why not gobble up all that is wanted, without any questions being asked? It strikes me, sir, that the great caution taken in the annexation of Wilkinsburg shows that American citizens have some rights that even city authorities are bound to respect. I have been wondering, and it may be necessary to see what the Supreme Court says in certain cases, especially where a city takes forcible possession of a tract of farm land, that might rent at from four to six per cent. upon a fifty dollar valuation, the half of which would be required to keep houses and fences in order; and it gets a special law passed by which it has that land valued at from ten to twenty times as much as other land outside of consolidation, that to-day would sell for two or three times the price we could get for our farms, and they impose taxes upon that farm land say from five to ten times the amount of all that land would under any circumstances rent for, and it therefore being impossible to pay said taxes, and the city confiscates the farm and sells it. will the Supreme Court say that such would be either lawful or just? There is a growing curiosity to know whether our property is our own or somebody else's.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

The Power to Release From the Workhouse.

The Mayor is about to apply to the Legislature for an act giving him the power to release prisoners from the Workhouse, on payment of fine and costs, the same as he now exercises in cases committed to jail in default of fine. The reason given for this is, that in many instances friends appear and proffer the fines the very day the parties are sent up to the Workhouse, and therefore the fines are lost. It is also stated that there are cases of individual hardship, which the Mayor ought to have the power to relieve. The first reason is based solely on pecuniary grounds, and is not entitled to any weight, unless money is the main object. To punish crime, and make the criminal a better man, are higher objects. Then, if the Mayor has power to release a large percentage of those committed by him will pay their way out, thus interfering with the workings of the institution to a considerable extent, as the Superintendent will never be able to tell how long he can hold the prisoners. In cases of hardship, however, it might be well to give the Court power to release, on application from the Mayor, setting forth the facts. This would meet the only objection to the present law worth considering. The unrestricted power to release, without regard to time or circumstances, would be detrimental to the institution, as well as injurious to the peace and order of community.

Allegheny Appropriations.

The Finance Committee of Allegheny Councils have prepared the following appropriation ordinance which will be presented at the meeting of Councils to be held this evening:

No. 1.	Salaries	$34,465 00
No. 2.	Interest	27,800 00
No. 3.	Fire engines	43,000 00
No. 4.	Printing	4,500 00
No. 5.	Streets	28,000 00
No. 6.	Wharves and Landing	3,000 00
No. 7.	Surveys	3,000 00
No. 8.	Police	42,000 00
No. 9.	Contingent fund	11,000 00
No. 10.	Poor Board, 3 mills	
No. 11.	Water Works	35,000 00
No. 12.	Outstanding warrants	109 51
No. 13.	Gas	18,000 00
No. 14.	Sinking fund	20,000 00
No. 15.	Interest wharf bonds	1,960 00
No. 16.	City property	15,000 00
No. 17.	Sanitary	1,500 00
No. 18.	Bills payable	31,000 00
	Total	$319,334 51

The city tax was fixed at fourteen mills on the county valuation of city property, which is $9,014,692. There will also be a special sewerage levy of seven mills on the valuation of real estate without improvements. Last year this was five mills. The Poor Board tax of three mills will be levied on the county valuation.

Scott Legion.

An adjourned meeting of the Scott Legion, composed of Mexican war veterans, was held last evening in the armory of the Duquesne Greys, President Mathews in the chair.

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved, after which those present who had not previously signed the memorial to Congress affixed their signatures, and the Corresponding Secretary was ordered to mail it to General James S. Negley, at Washington.

The meeting was largely attended and considerable business transacted, little of which would be of interest to the general public. We may state that the delegation from the Legion, as also that of Knap's Battery, who intended to be present at the funeral obsequies of ex-Governor Geary, failing to procure "passes" over the Pennsylvania Railroad, resolved to remain at home. During the evening spirited remarks were made by President Mathews, Burgess W. H. Barker, R. H. Kelley, J. Q. A. Young and others.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the officers.

A Thieving Boarder.

Yesterday afternoon a man named Potter disappeared from the boarding house of Mrs. Robinson, No. 168 Wylie avenue, taking with him property belonging to H. M. Fecht, Thomas Marshal and J. C. Cooke, boarders in the house. The bulk of the property taken was clothing, of which one coat was recovered at DeRoy's pawn office. The thief took the balance of the property to Philadelphia, where the detectives are already on the lookout for him.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

Election of Officers for the Ensuing Term.

Yesterday afternoon the Guardians of the Poor met under act of Assembly for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

Members present, Messrs. Beck, Fitzsimmons, Hartley, Hays, Rowley, Smythe, Sweitzer, Torrence and President Kincaid.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Wm. K. Hart, was unanimously elected treasurer of the Board.

Mr. Jno. Wilkinson was unanimously elected chaplain at the Alms House.

On motion of Mr. Fitzsimmons Mr. Chess was re-elected Superintendent at the Farm.

For Physician at the Alms House, Drs. Ward and Hammett were nominated. Dr. Ward, present incumbent, was re elected by a vote of eight to one for Dr. Hammett.

Mr. Smythe nominated Dr. Benham for Physician in the first city district.

Mr. Sweitzer nominated Dr. Purviance.

Dr. Benham received four votes and Dr. Purviance five votes, which elected him.

Mr. Rowley nominated Dr. A. A. E. McCandless for the second district. Dr. Foster was nominated by application. Dr. McCandless was re-elected by a vote of seven to two for Dr. Foster.

For physician on the South Side the following physicians were placed in nomination: Drs. McCord, Riggs, Chessround, McCormick, English and Roberts.

On the first ballot the vote stood one each for McCord, Riggs and McCormick, two each for English and Roberts and three for Chessround. On the second ballot Dr. Chessround was elected by a majority of three over all.

For East End physician Doctors Sheridan, Hanna and Percment were placed in nomination. Dr. Sheridan was elected by a majority of three.

On motion of Mr. Sweitzer, Jno. I. Kuhn, Esq., was re-elected Solicitor of the Board.

Mr. Rowley moved that the salary of the Superintendent be increased from $1,500 to $1,600 per year. Adopted.

Mr. Fitzsimmons moved that the South Side physician be required to report daily at the office of the Board. Adopted.

Mr. Beck, to whom had been referred the matter of nominating drug stores to fill prescriptions on the South Side, reported the following: Louis Houck, Mt. Washington; W. C. Taylor, Temperanceville; and Charles Schwarm, Birmingham. nominations were approved on motion of Mr. Sweitzer.

Mr. Smythe moved that the prescriptions of the East end physician be filled by Mr. L. C. Castner, corner of Penn avenue and Frankstown avenue. Carried.

On motion adjourned.

Concert at Soho.

The Quartette of the First Presbyterian Church, assisted by the Orphean Quartette club of Allegheny, will give a concert this evening at the Fourteenth ward public school building, near Soho. Mr. C. C. Mellor will preside at the piano.

Mr. Mellor has provided a carefully selected and arranged programme for the evening, and we hope that the same success that has characterized his many previous efforts will attend this evening's effort.

The entire proceeds are to be devoted to purchasing a new organ for the Soho Mission Sabbath School, and therefore we hope that all the numerous friends of the school will turn out *en masse*, for the double purpose of listening to a fine display of musical talent and also of contributing their fifty cents towards the good cause. The concert will commence promptly at eight o'clock.

Letters Held for Postage.

February 12, 1873.

	Cents.
Miss Catharine Bruner, Noblestown, Pa	3
John H. Buedage, West Newton, Pa	3
Dr. O. K. Chamberlain, New York, N. Y	3
Mrs. Thomas Chancey, New York, N. Y	3
Louis Colter, Chicago, Ill	1
Miss Mary Cofman, Johnstown, Pa	3
Miss Sadie Habaugh, Sharpsburg, Pa	3
S. S. Jarvis & Son, Bridgeport, Conn	3
Miss Mary A. Jewett, Bashan, Ohio	3
Wm. Reed (2), Allegheny, Pa	4
Daniel Ross, Allston, Mass	1
Miss Annie Shaffer, Connemaugh, Pa	3
John Vaughan, Pomeroy, Ohio	3
Mrs. F. H. Warren, Burlington, Iowa	3
Miss Rebecca Wendell, Johnstown, Pa	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Buffalo express was four hours behind time last night.

THE Hoover robbery on the South Side is still undisposed of before Deputy Mayor Heisel.

MATILDA HINDMAN will lecture at Parnassus on Friday evening next, February 14th. Subject: "Are we right."

THE Rev. S. J. Wilson, D. D., of this city, will deliver his able discourse on "John Knox and his times," in Harrisburg, to-morrow evening.

THROUGH TRAINS on the Allegheny Valley Railroad are now run at the rate of fifteen miles per hour, and will be so continued until the frost is out of the ground.

WELLINGTON REYNOLDS, the freight and ticket agent at Kittanning, Allegheny Valley Railroad, was married yesterday to Miss Boggs, daughter of lawyer Boggs, of that place.

THERE was a partial hearing before the Mayor yesterday in the case of Mrs. Roe, charged with receiving stolen goods. Defendant was held for a further hearing in $500 bail.

THE Buffalo down express was detained last night a short distance below Kittanning, for nearly an hour, an up freight train either having jumped or spread the track while making the switch.

MR. W. T. BOONE, late a teacher in the High School at Williamsport, Pa., is in the city. He proposes to locate here, and engage in the manufacture of a new style of checks, drafts, notes, etc.

LAST night Leonidas Lodge, Knights of Pythias, held a highly successful meeting. Although in its infancy, this new lodge promises to be one of the most successful of the order of the host in this district.

THE Woman Suffrage Association will be addressed this evening by Dr. Davidson on "Three Things Which Women Need." The lecture will be held at Cole & Irwin's Real Estate Rooms, 68 Fifth avenue, second floor.

THOS. MAILLEY has lodged an information against George Bless for assault and battery. The defendant is a barkeeper on Penn avenue, and it is alleged that when deponent visited the saloon on Monday night he was set upon by several men who tossed him about at a lively rate. Bless was recognized as a participant and arrested and held for a hearing before Mayor Nichols.

THERE were thirty-one common cases before the Mayor yesterday morning. Seven individuals were sent to the Workhouse, as follows: Joseph Bowman sixty days, Wm. Gleece thirty days, Frank McCormick thirty days, James Freeman ninety days, John Kenny sixty days, all drunkenness and disorderly conduct; Margaret Roxbury thirty days for disorderly conduct, and Maley McClurey, four months for drunkenness, disorderly conduct and vagrancy.

ADAM FRANCES donated a box of shoes to the fair for the benefit of a Catholic church in the Twenty-seventh ward, on the hillside above Birmingham. Two men with one name, Joseph Montwiler, each "took a chance." No. 4 held the lucky number, while No. 2 appropriated the box of shoes. In order to settle the matter Mr. F. brings a criminal action before Deputy Mayor Heisel, against one of the Montwilers for larceny as bailee, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

A LOCAL votary of fashion makes the following predictions as to the style of ladies' dress during the coming summer: Thin dresses will be worn next summer, cut goring, with gussets and hems, and sewed up at the seams. Skirts will be worn longer than the waists, that is if the waists don't wear out before the skirts. The sleeves will be cut according to the length of the arm. Ear muffs will be dispensed with during the summer months. Hats, bonnets, or something similar will be worn on the head. Slippers will be the rage during the banana season—not the Marie Antoinette style, but plain slippers. High heels will only be used by mules.

"Fast Young Men."

Our citizens are promised a series of the most captivating lectures that have ever been delivered in this city, by Rev. Henry Morgan, of Morgan Chapel, Boston, the author of "Ned Nevins, or Street Life in Boston." Mr. Morgan, who is the Talmadge of the Hub, is not only peculiar in the selection of titles for his lectures, but is delightfully quaint in the manner in which he words them. His lecture on "Fast Young Men" has been delivered one hundred and fifty times—no less than seventy times in seventy-five days, and as often as thirty times in Boston alone, the last time on February 1st, by the request of the leading dry goods merchants, for the benefit of their clerks, when two thousand persons were present. Referring to Mr. Morgan as a lecturer, the Boston *Transcript* says he is a prophet with honor in his own city, for his lectures in the great Music Hall, Boston, are always attended by unprecedented crowds. His popularity is attributable to his energetic style of delivery, his irresistible drollery, touching pathos and inexhaustible fund of anecdote, which, in turn, elicit laughter, tears and applause. Mr. Morgan will deliver his lecture on "Fast Young Men" at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening, February 17th, and we sincerely hope that even standing room may be at a premium. The series will prove not only amusing, but highly instructive, and those who hear "Fast Young Men" will enjoy it so they will certainly go and hear all the lectures.

An Old Reliable House.

The house of Messrs. J. Meyer & Son, Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue, east of the railroad crossing, is one of the most reliable furniture establishments in either city. You can always find at this house any article you want at the very lowest possible rates and of the best quality. Their extensive warerooms are filled with furniture of every description made in the very latest styles and finished in the most artistic manner. Their stock embraces elegant parlor setts of various designs, chamber setts, dining room, hall and kitchen furniture, etc., etc. Their facilities for supplying office furniture, and for fitting up banks and counting rooms, are unequaled by those of any firm hereabout.

Tell me ye modern minds

Of scientific lore,
Is there no sewing machine
The ladies all adore?
Is there none better than all the rest,
That never misses stitches,
Or fails in any test?

The grey old seer replied,
Yes; humanity is blest—
I long have tried the Singer,
And know it is the best.

R. STRAW & Co., No. 10 Sixth street.

Music.

Our Allegheny readers are advised to visit the music emporium of Prof. Carl Retter, No. 127 Federal street, Allegheny, for the reason that they will there find one of the finest and best selected assortments of musical goods in any establishment in the two cities. Prof. Retter is the agent for some of the most popular instruments now before the public, such as the Albrecht, Rieckes & Schmidt piano, the Ernest Gabler piano, and E. P. Needham & Son's "Silver Tongue" organ, besides all kinds of small instruments, sheet music, music books and, in short, everything in the line is kept at the establishment.

Reward Offered.

As will be seen by our advertising columns the firm of Macrum & Carlisle offer five hundred dollars reward for information that will lead to the conviction of the parties who robbed their store on the night of February 3d and for the recovery of the goods stolen, or three hundred dollars for the information alone. This ought to be a sufficient inducement for our detectives to put forth their exertions in order to work up the case.

Fine Furniture.

Your choice from a very extensive stock of general furniture, and especially fancy, easy, reclining and smoking chairs, in great variety. Office chairs, black walnut revolving spring screws, at greatly reduced prices. Dressing case bureaus, without sets, sideboards, hat racks, stationary, extension and star; parlor goods, exclusively of their own finish. To enable every one to secure good furniture, at reasonable rates, this firm is selling at surprisingly low figures. Give them a call; they have almost everything. D. W. Huntsman & Co., Nos. 41 and 43 West Ohio street, Allegheny.

Beecher's Lecture.

The sale of seats for the lecture on "Manhood and Money," to be delivered at Library Hall, Tuesday evening next, commences at Kleber's music store, No. 122 Wood street, this morning. Those who desire to attend should call early if they expect to procure desirable seats.

Eighty Feet Front on Fifth Avenue

For sale, in the very best location on Fifth avenue between Market and Smithfield streets, C. H. Love 121 Fourth avenue.

Reduction in the Price of Ale.

The celebrated Spring Water Ales, manufactured by Young & Booth, successors to Smith & Co., No. 465 Rebecca street, Allegheny, will hereafter be furnished at six dollars per barrel. This ale is unsurpassed, and there will be no deterioration in its quality in consequence of the reduction. At the present price the manufacturers can defy competition from any quarter.

It Has No Equal.

As the Domestic is one of the latest sewing machines to be introduced hereabouts so is it also one of the best and combines all the advantages of other first class machines without their defects. Its simplicity of construction and ease of operation are merits possessed by the Domestic that cannot escape the observation of the most superficial, while its elegance in style and finish render it particularly attractive to the ladies. It does all kinds of sewing in the best manner, and is furnished with all the attachments necessary for hemming, felling, braiding, quilting, etc, The Domestic is sold upon as reasonable terms as other first class machines, Office and salesrooms No. 24 Sixth street.

Prof. Martino.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather last evening, which deterred many, who would otherwise have gone, from attending places of amusement, the Academy of Music was well filled; nor were the audience disappointed in the performance given, but on the other hand, all present seemed to be delighted with the entertainment, which, we may add, is quite equal to, if it does not surpass, anything in the line heretofore presented in this city The tricks and illusions, nearly all of which are entirely new, are truly wonderful, and to the most attentive observer are inexplicable.

That Professor Martino is an expert illusionist and ventriloquist who has thoroughly mastered the art, must be the unanimous verdict of all who witness his astonishing performances. The "second sight" of Miss Gertie Florance is particularly worthy of notice, and is one of the most surprising and incomprehensible of the several exhibitions that make up the entertainment. The Professor and Miss Florance elicited frequent outbursts of laughter and applause. At the close of the performance, one hundred and fifty presents were distributed impartially among the ticket holders, consisting of a full tea service, fifteen dollars in greenbacks, and various other articles of lesser value. To night the principal gift will consist of a twenty dollar gold piece.

Bargains in Tobacco and Cigars.

Wishing to close out our entire stock of tobacco and cigars, consisting of the best brands of Louisville and Virginia tobacco, also an immense stock of all the most popular brands of cigars, before removing to our new store, we have greatly reduced our prices, and dealers will save from twenty to twenty-five per cent. by examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Call and see for yourselves. H. Gautschi & Co., 51 Market street.

Banner and All Other Brands of Smoking Tobacco

For sale cheap, at H. Gautschi & Co.'s, 51 Market street.

"The Aldine."

This illustrated monthly journal universally admitted to be the handsomest paper in the world offers as premiums to its subscribers for 1873 a pair of beautiful oil chromos, entitled the "Village Belle" and "Crossing the Moor," sizes 14x20. Subscriptions will be received by the general agent, H. B. Williams, 97 Fifth avenue extension, or can be obtained of the soliciting agent.

The Right Place,

100 Wood street, R. E. Breed & Co.'s,
To buy fine vases and China ware,
Shades of all kinds for wax flowers,
Decorated toilet, tea and dinner sets.

As the Purchase of a Sewing Machine

Is or may be an act for a life time, care should be taken in selecting one that time and use have proven to be the best. Time tries all things. Use only furnishes the final test! Opinions of the skillful may be of value, but time is needed to confirm them. While the Singer Sewing Machine Company has given the public the best fruits of inventive genius, it has guarded it from a multitude of traps. Attachments have been added for various purposes, but it has kept free from all useless complications. Simplicity of parts, and adaptability to the widest range of work, has been the constant aim. Instead of boasting of a number of useless stitches and movements, it claims to make but one kind of stitch, and that with the fewest movements possible. Hence the machine may run constantly for twenty years or a lifetime, and work just as well as when new. R. Straw & Co., General Agents, No. 10 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Cure for Cough or Cold.

As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indication of Cough, take during the day a few "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES." TThs&

The Singer

Sewing Machine is sold at $10,00 per month and warranted for three years. Our interest not being second to that of the purchaser we spare neither pains nor expense until the machines are thoroughly understood and used successfully. R. Straw & Co., No. 10, Sixth street.

John C. Baker & Co.'s

Elixir Calisaya Bark and Iron, 75c per bottle, builds up the system and renews strength in a truly wonderful manner. Delicate females find life and health in it. Sold by all druggists. John C. Baker & Co., Philadelphia. Ths

DIED:

SAINT—February 11th, 1873, at 10 o'clock P. M., JAMES M SAINT, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, Middle street, Sharpsburg, on February 13th, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

BAKER—Tuesday, February 11th, 1873, at the residence of her son-in-law, Captain B. S. Wood, Port Perry, Pa., Mrs. MARY BAKER, in the eighty-sixth year of her age.

Funeral on arrival of steamer Elizabeth, at 11 A. M., THURSDAY. Friends invited to attend.

RODY PATTERSON, JR.,
UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE.

Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

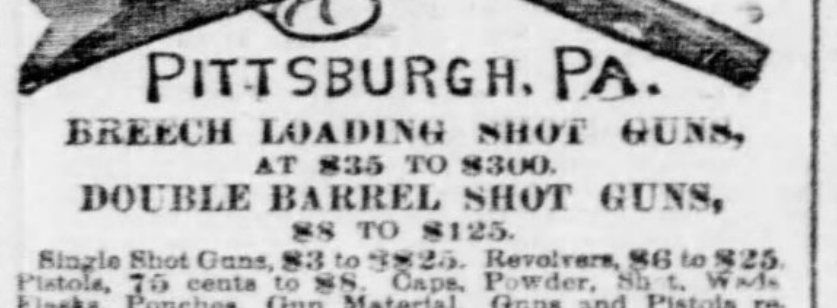
Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $3,337,489 83.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

CAUTION! LEA & PERRINS'
Worcestershire Sauce.

Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and Imitations offered for sale.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York,
TThs Agents for the United States.



BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS,
AT $35 TO $300.
DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS,
$8 TO $125.

Single Shot Guns, $3 to $8 25. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material. Guns and Pistols repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express C. O. D.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
179 Smithfield street.

Sign of the Big Gun.

AUCTION SALES.

A. McILWAINE, 106 SMITHFIELD STREET.

ASSIGNEE SALE.

THURSDAY MORNING, March 6th, at 10 o'clock, by order of John H. Bailey, Assignee of James Provost, a Bankrupt, will be sold on the Premises, in the Twenty-sixth Ward, Pittsburgh, south side, (late East Birmingham), all that LOT OF GROUND, fronting 45 feet 4 inches on the northerly side of Josephine street, beginning 84 feet westwardly from Twentieth (late John) street, and preserving the same width 120 feet to Edwards's alley, whereon is erected a large Flouring Mill, with all the Machinery, Engine, &c. The sale is free of liens and incumbrances.

TERMS—One-third cash, one-third in six months, and one-third in twelve months, with interest, secured by tight Bond and Mortgage.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE,
Rolling Mill
AND
NAIL FACTORY.

Having decided to give our undivided attention to the Manufacture of Pig Metal and Railroad Iron, we offer for sale our EAGLE ROLLING MILLS, consisting of

One Eight inch Train;
One Ten inch Train;
One Fourteen inch Train, (Bar Mill);
One Sixteen inch, three high, (Bar Mill);
One Eighteen inch Nail Train;
Two Muck Trains;
Two Rotary Squeezers;
Thirty Puddling Furnaces, single
One Puddling Furnace, double;
Seven Heating Furnaces;
Ore Mill, complete;
Forty-two Nail Machines, in perfect order;
Two Splice Bar Punches;
Shears, Lathes,
Steam Pumps, &c., &c.

This Property is very favorably located for Manufacturing Iron economically—contains 5 Acres 7½ Perches, fronting on the Ohio River four hundred and thirty-one feet.

The above will be sold upon reasonable terms.

JAMES WOOD & CO.

FOR SALE.
The Masonic Hall,
Chestnut street, between Seventh and Eighth sts.,
CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The valuable and eligibly located property—Hall and Lot of Ground 101 feet on Chestnut street, and in depth 178 feet to Jayne street, with Sub-cellars, Fire proof to second story. Brown Stone Front of a beautiful Gothic design of architecture. The first floor is divided into four stores extending the entire depth of the building to Jayne street, permanently occupied.

The Building is so constructed that, with comparatively small expense, it can be adapted for a variety of purposes, such as a Place of Amusement, Hotel or Public Offices which would yield a large revenue. Bids or offers from parties desiring to purchase will be received on or before the 1st of March, by either of the undersigned members of the Finance Committee of the R. W. G. L. of F. and A. M. of Pennsylvania.

John C. Yeager, No. 257 North Third street, Phila.
James H rdman, No. 105 Wood st.. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Conrad B. Day, No. 38 North Third street, Phila.
E. Harper Jeffries, No. 138 North Water street.
William H. Eagle, Marietta, Lancaster county, Pa., or
Charles H. Kingston, Secretary of the Committee, Masonic Hall.

Bids subject to the approval of the Grand Lodge.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY

PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING.

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, P

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

A large and desirable contract is about to be let. First-class parties, with large capital, may learn particulars as below; no others need apply. Address

CHARLES H. ROBBINS,
P. O. BOX 3370, NEW YORK CITY.

$1,000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that De BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh. TThs

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD.......Managers

LAST WEEK OF

MAGGIE MITCHELL,

SUPPORTED BY

L. R. Shewell and John A. Ellsler.

THIS EVENING—

FANCHON,
THE CRICKET.

FRED. AIMS'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATER.

FRED. AIMS.......Lessee and Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS.......Stage Manager and Advertiser.

NEW GRAND AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

Entire Matthews Family and Arthur Gregory, three Aerial Ladder Feats; D'Atalie Troupe, D'Atalie, Iron Jaw, M'lle. Angelia, Female Samson, Zephyr and Fragile, Infant Wonders; Great Charley Howard, Lulu Delmay, Lizzie La Grange, J. T. Kelly, Tilly Prestage, Mike Kanane, and Comic Afterpiece.

Wednesday and Saturday Matinee, 2:30 P. M.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER.
PENN STREET, NEAR SIXTH.

R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE.......Lessees and Proprietors.

NO END TO OUR ATTRACTIONS.

TO-NIGHT—The Champion Bone Soloist Geo White, Manchester and Jennings, Reynolds and Romar, Helene Smith, the Victorellis Billy Carter, &c., &c., and the new drama called

BEFORE AND AFTER THE WAR.

Ladies' Matinee every Wednesday and Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY,

Commencing on Monday, February 10,

FIRST APPEARANCE IN THIS CITY OF

PROF. MARTINO,

THE GREATEST ILLUSIONIST AND VENTRILOQUIST ON EARTH,

ASSISTED BY

Miss GERTIE FLORENCE,

The Great Second Sight Reader, who will appear each evening in some of the most beautiful illusions that the mind can conceive. Also,

MISS ARZENA ARMOND,

The Young and Talented Vocalist and Pianist.

150 Presents Distributed Among the Audience Every Evening.

Admission—Parquette and Dress Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents; Family Tickets admitting 5 persons to Gallery, $1 00.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at 8 o'clock.

CHAS. FORBES, Manager and Proprietor.
G. H. TWOMBLY, General Agent.

Excelsior Hall Allegheny.

Positively Two Days Only, Wednesday and Thursday, February 12th and 13th.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY—AFTERNOON at 3, EVENING at 7:15. Doors open at 2 and at 7.

SYLVESTER BLEEKER.......Manager.

The Great Original and Renowned

GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE,
COMMODORE NUTT AND
MISS MINNIE WARREN,

Just returned to America, after a Three Years' Tour Around the World, will appear in a variety of Fascinating Performances. New and Elegant Costumes, Magnificent Diamonds, &c.

POPULAR PRICES:

Admission only	25 Cents.
Children under 10 Years	15 Cents.
A Few Front Seats	50 Cents.
Children under 10, to Front Seats	25 Cents.

Will appear at Masonic Hall, Pittsburgh, February 14th and 15th.

GEO. MITCHELL, Agent.

YOUNG FOLKS' FAIR,
OPEN EVERY EVENING,
For a Few Weeks, at 51 Fifth Avenue,
(Late Cowper's Academy).
DANCING EVERY EVENING.

ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH FAIR,
OPEN EVERY EVENING

In Basement of Church. Concert and Dramatic Entertainment EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING. Admission as usual. tf

LECTURES.

LIBRARY HALL.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB.'Y 18,

THE NOTED CLERGYMAN,

HENRY WARD BEECHER,

OF BROOKLYN, WILL LECTURE ON

"MANHOOD AND MONEY."

ADMISSION	$1 00.
TICKETS WITH SECURED SEAT	1 50.

The Sale of Seats will take place at H. Kleber & Bro.'s Music Store, No. 122 Wood street, commencing on THURSDAY MORNING, the 13th inst., at 9 o'clock.

FREE LECTURE,

AT THE ROOMS OF THE

Young Men's Christian Association,

BY

Rev. S. F. Scovel,

On THURSDAY EVENING, February 13th, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Subject—"TRAVEL."

Admission free to all.

FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE
For Sale or Exchange
FOR CITY PROPERTY

ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE, AT BRADDOCKS, three minutes' walk from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, containing 10 Rooms, Marble Mantels in Parlor and Dining Room, front and back Portico, good Cellar under the entire House. Lot 225 feet front by 230 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.

ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE near the above Property, containing 7 Rooms, Marble Mantel in Parlor, front and back Portico, good dry Cellar. Lot 225 feet front by 210 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.

The above Property is very desirable for Country Residences, being on the high ground on the north side of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Beautiful view of the Monongahela river from both properties.

INQUIRE OF

John A. Carothers,
108 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH PA.

David C. Herbst
BUYS AND SELLS
OIL LANDS, WELLS AND LEASES
ON COMMISSION.

Wanted to Buy, Second-hand Rigs for Cash.
For Sale—Several Producing Wells.
Address Box 333, Parker, Pa.

FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY FOR SALE.

That fine three story Brick, No. 87 Arch street, (late Beaver) on the corner of North Diamond street, Allegheny, containing 12 Rooms, Washhouse, Water Closets, Gas and Water throughout, and all modern improvements, convenient to Markets and Street Cars, and surrounded by the beautiful Parks, making it the finest Property offered in the city.

Also, that three story Brick, No. 164 Lacock street, third House from Federal, containing 10 Rooms, Brick Washhouse detached. A fine House, with modern improvements, convenient to Railroad Depots and Bridges. Will be sold at a bargain. Possession given on the 1st of April. Inquire of or address

T. P. HENDERSON,
TThs 360 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.
One Fine New Brick House,
ON ROUP STREET,

A few minutes' walk from Station, containing 10 Rooms, Bath Room, Marble Mantels, Gas, City Water, and all Modern Improvements. Lot about 50 feet front by 180 feet in depth.

TERMS—One-third cash, remainder in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Possession given April 1, 1873. Inquire of

JAMES MELDRUM,
409 Liberty street, fourth story, or to
M. O'HARA,
Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE,
5,000 Perch First Quality
Rough Building Stone,

All sizes, ready quarried, and for sale at 50 cents a perch, delivered at the quarry on the West Penn Railroad, twenty five miles from the city.

Can be shipped by Rail or River. For particulars apply at 26 WOOD STREET, where specimens can be seen.

TThs Penna. Salt Manufacturing Co.

JOHN STEWART.......ROBT. H. PATTERSON

Robt. H. Patterson & Co.,
LIVERY, SALE
AND
COMMISSION STABLES,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Auction Sales Saturday, 10 o'clock A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—ON AND after DECEMBER 22d, 1872, trains will leave and arrive as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:50 a m	Mail Train	1:05 a m
Mail Train	7:15 a m	Fast Line	[illegible]
Chicago Ex	12:20 p m	Pittsburgh Ex	[illegible]
Cincinnati Ex	4:10 p m	Cincinnati Ex	[illegible]
Philadelphia Ex	5:20 p m	Southern Ex	12:40 p m
Fast Line	8:50 p m	Pacific Ex	1:10 p m
LOCAL.		Way Passenger	9:55 p m
Walls No. 1	6:40 a m	LOCAL. Walls No. 1	6:30 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac. No. 1	7:05 a m	Brinton Ac No. 1	7:40 a m
Walls No. 2	10:20 a m	Wilkinsburg Ac. No. 1	8:20 a m
Walls No. 3	11:45 a m	Walls No. 2	[illegible]
Wilkinsburg Ac. No. 2	2:40 p m	Johnstown Acc	10:10 a m
Walls No. 4	3:20 p m	Walls No. 3	1:15 p m
Johnstown Ac	4:00 p m	Walls No. 4	[illegible]
Brin'n Ac No. 1	4:50 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac. No. 2	4:45 p m
Brin'n Ac No. 2	5:40 p m	Wall's No. 5	[illegible]
Wall's Ac. No. 5	6:15 p m	Brint'n Ac No. 2	[illegible]
Brin'n Ac No. 3	9:20 p m	Brin'n Ac No. 3	7:25 p m
Wall's No. 6	11:05 p m	Brin'n Ac No. 4	11:10 p m

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Accommodation No. 3 leave daily.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday.

All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:50 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg 11:40 a. m.; Philadelphia 3:30 p. m.; Baltimore 3:00 p. m.; Washington 5:40 p. m.; New York 6:34 p. m.

Chicago Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:20 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 10:20 p. m.; Philadelphia 2:30 a. m.; New York 6:10 a. m.

Cincinnati Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:10 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 p. m.; Philadelphia 2:50 a. m.; Baltimore 2:15 a. m.; Washington 5:00 a. m.; New York 6:10 a. m.

Philadelphia Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:20 p. m.; arrives Harrisburg 2:55 a. m.; Philadelphia 6:55 a. m.; New York 10:14 a. m.

Fast Line, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:50 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 5:45 a. m.; Philadelphia 9:50 a. m.; Baltimore 9:00 a. m.; Washington 11:30 a. m.; New York 12:21 p. m.

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrives at Wall's Station at 1:50 p. m. Leaves Pittsburgh 9:20 p. m.; arrives at Brinton's 10:20 p. m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal Stations, can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot. Baggage will be checked through to destination from Hotels and Residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co., on orders left at the office.

For further information apply to

D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From DECEMBER 23, 1872, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Pacific Ex	2:33 a m
Cin'a Way Mail	6:43 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:55 a m
Erie and Ygn Ex	7:13 a m	Chicago Ex	11:58 a m
Chicago Mail	7:23 a m	Chas. Louis Ex	[illegible]
Chicago Exp	9:23 a m	Clevel'd & Wh'g	3:51 p m
Cleve'd & Wh'g Ex	1:28 p m	Erie and Ygn Ex	[illegible]
Pacific Exp	1:43 p m	Clevel'd Wh'g Ex	8:33 p m
Wheeling Ex	4:58 p m	Chicago Mail	8:23 p m
Erie Express	4:18 p m	Erie Ex	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	6:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:23 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:05 a m
Leetsdale Ac	12:08 p m	Econ Ac	[illegible]
New Castle Ac	1:08 p m	New Castle Ac	10:23 a m
Econ Ac	3:48 p m	Leetsdale Ac	[illegible]
Leetsdale Ac	5:28 p m	Leetsdale Ac	[illegible]
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	[illegible]
Leetsdale Ac	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Pacific Express leaves daily.

Chicago Express arrives daily.

Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.

Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

After DECEMBER 27, 1872, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time:

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Southern Ex	2:33 a m
Columbus Mail	7:18 a m	McDonald Ac	6:58 a m
Washington Ac	8:48 a m	Washington Ac	8:33 a m
Pacific Express	9:23 a m	Steubenville Ac	9:58 a m
McDonald Ac	12:03 p m	Cincinnati Exp	2:28 p m
Southern Ex	2:13 p m	McDonald Ac	3:43 p m
Steubenville Ac	4:28 p m	Columbus Mail	5:48 p m
McDonald Ac	6:13 p m	Fast Line	8:28 p m
Sunday Ch train	1:13 p m	Sunday Ch train	10:03 a m

2:13 p. m. Southern Express will leave daily.

12:38 p. m. Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.

All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:48 a. m., and Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 4:28 p. m. Returning, will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation, due in Pittsburgh at 8:28 a. m., and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 6:03 p. m.

Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Gen'l Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after December 23d, 1872, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time):

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale No. 1	6:35 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:35 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:25 a m
Express	10:30 a m	Claremont Ac	11:10 a m
Claremont Ac	1:08 p m	Express	2:45 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:49 p m	Springdale No. 1	3:20 p m
Mail	5:45 p m	Freeport No. 2	5:15 p m
Springdale No. 2	6:25 p m	Springdale No. 2	6:30 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:20 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 3 00 P. M.

The 6:50 a. m. Train and 2 10 p. m. Train from Allegheny City make direct connections for Butler.

For further information apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager, Philadelphia.
ROBERT NEILSON,
Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILWAY—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE.—On and after SUNDAY, December 8th, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows, city time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
McKeesport Ac. No. 1	6:30 a m	McKeesport Ac No. 1	6:40 a m
Through Mail	6:55 a m	West Newton Ac	8:25 a m
Mixed Way	9:00 a m	Confluence Ac	10:45 a m
McKeesport Ac No. 2	11:10 a m	McKeesport Ac No. 2	12:10 p m
Confluence Ac	3:25 p m	McKeesport Ac No. 3	2:05 p m
West Newton Ac	4:35 p m	Mixed Way	3:20 p m
McKeesport Ac No. 3	5:25 p m	Through Mail	5:55 p m
McKeesport Ac. No. 4	6:15 p m	McKeesport Ac. No. 4	7:45 p m
Braddocks Ac	11:00 p m	Braddocks Ac	12:30 a m
Church Train	1:00 p m	Church Train*	10:05 a m

*Sunday only.

All Trains daily except Sunday.

Through Mail and Confluence Accommodation, make connection at Broadford and Connellsville for Mount Pleasant and Uniontown.

THROUGH MAIL MAKES CONNECTION AT BRIDGEPORT FOR BEDFORD SPRINGS.

CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railway Company have opened a Central Ticket Office at No. 43 Fifth avenue, corner Wood street and Fifth avenue, in First National Bank Building, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to all points on the line of the P., W. and B. R. W. can be procured at any hour of the day or evening at the same rates as are charged at the Depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by W. ARMSTRONG'S Baggage Express, on orders left at this office.

For further information apply to

W. B. BROBST,
Passenger Agent, No. 43 Fifth avenue,
Depot, corner Grant and Water streets.
R. K. HYNDMAN,
General Superintendent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after SUNDAY, November 3, 1872, Three Through Trains daily, (except Sunday), will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions, and Central and Western New York.

	Leaves.	Arrives.
Day Express	12:50 p m	5:00 p m
Night Express	9:10 p m	6:10 a m
Buffalo Express	7:10 a m	8:10 p m
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	3:20 p m	10:20 a m
1st Soda Works Accommod'n	9:30 a m	5:45 p m
2d Soda Works Accommod'n	5:30 p m	8:25 a m
1st Hulton Accommodation	6:50 a m	9:00 a m
2d Hulton Accommodation	11:50 a m	2:00 p m
3d Hulton Accommodation	4:35 p m	7:15 p m
4th Hulton Accommodation	10:50 p m	6:10 p m

A Special Sunday Train leaves Pittsburgh at 7:40 A. M., arriving at Parkers at 11:40 A. M., and returning leaves Parkers at 4:25 P. M., arriving at Pittsburgh at 8:10 P. M., stopping at all stations for passengers.

Church Train to and from Soda Works Sunday, ar at Pittsburgh at 9:50 A. M., and leaves at 12:50 P. M.

Express Trains stop only at Principal Points.

Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.

Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains. Baggage checked through to destination.

Through Tickets, Commutation or Local can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue, or in Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE,
General Superintendent, Pittsburgh.
JAS. H BRAY, Ticket Agent.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY for the Cure of Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and diseases arising from an impure condition of the Blood.

The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, indorsing it in the highest terms. *The Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.*

DR. R. WILSON CARR, of Baltimore, says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

REV. DABNEY BALL, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

CRAVEN & CO., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never failed to give satisfaction.

SAML. G. McFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tennessee says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

Did our space admit, we could give you testimonials from every State in the South from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.

CLEMENTS & CO., Baltimore,
Sole Proprietors.

JOHN F. HENRY,
No. 8 College Place, New York, Wholesale Agency.

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